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VOL. IV NO. 350

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TWELVE PAGES — ONE RIYAL

### Worst since revolution

## Scores hurt in Tehran riots

TEHRAN, Aug. 13 (R) — Tehran's worst rioting since the overthrow of the Shah left hundreds of people injured Monday after militants clashed with left-wingers outside the prime minister's office.

Revolutionary guards fired shots into the air and launched tear gas grenades to try to break up Sunday's running battles between about 4,000 rival demonstrators.

By nightfall, Islamic guards were in full control of all streets

around the premier's office and the city was calm.

But dozens of men and women were led away with blood pouring from their faces during the fighting. Doctors reported at least 160 persons hit by rocks, clubs, and bottles and ambulances with sirens waiting ferried dozens more to hospitals late into the evening.

It was the first major riot in the Iranian capital since the Shah's regime was toppled last February. The fighting spread from Tehran

University, where opposition groups had gathered to protest against alleged suppression of the press.

Supporters of Iran's unofficial head of state, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, tried to break up the opposition demonstration.

At Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan's office, leftists captured an earth-moving truck carrying stones and made a number of sorties against Khomeini's supporters.

As dusk fell, the street fighters lit handfuls of paper to ward off the effects of tear gas fired in to the crowds by uniformed Islamic revolutionary guards.

The Islamic militants applauded as guards stationed on the roof of a police station fired over the heads of the opposition demonstrators. The demonstrators were protesting against a new press law.

## Iraqi envoy wounded by gunners in Beirut; others also injured

BEIRUT, Aug. 13 (AP) — The Iraqi ambassador to Beirut, Muhammad Mussallam Hassan, escaped with minor injuries Monday when an unidentified gunman fired a rocket-propelled grenade into his bullet-proof limousine, security officials reported.

The grenade hit the trunk of Hassan's car, sending shrapnel that injured him in the nose and shoulder, these officials said.

Four pedestrians, three girls and a boy, also were slightly injured, witnesses said.

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The rocket was fired from an apartment on the Mediterranean, 25 meters from the Saint Simon

beach where the ambassador's car had just pulled up.

Last week an explosive charge went off in the Iraqi Airways office and a bomb exploded in the Iraqi Trade Center on the Hamra street here. The perpetrators were never known.

The seaside Iraqi embassy building here was attacked by bomb-throwing gunmen two months ago, damaging walls and cars but causing no casualties.

Nobody claimed responsibility for the attack, but two bomb blasts against Iraqi targets in Beirut a week ago have raised fears of an underground war between the Baghdad government and Iraqi Communists driven into exile.

## Week after Mauritania accord Sahara fighting flares

ALGIERS, Aug. 13 (R) — Four hundred Moroccan soldiers were killed and 300 wounded in a clash with Polisario front guerrillas last Saturday in the heart of the Western Sahara, a Polisario official said Monday.

He told Reuters that 175 Moroccan troops were also captured including a captain and three lieutenants in the six-hour-long operation in the Bir Zennar Oasis. Large quantities of military equipment were destroyed or seized, he said.

The Bir Zennar clash, in the Moroccan part of the disputed territory, is one of the bloodiest recently reported.

In Rabat, the government said Sunday that Moroccan forces inflicted heavy losses on Polisario guerrillas but admitted that an unknown number of Moroccan soldiers were also killed in the fighting.

The clash between the Algerian-backed Polisario and Moroccan forces comes a week after Mauritania signed a peace accord with the guerrilla forces, who are seeking independence for the former Spanish colony of Western Sahara.

Following the signing of the peace treaty nine days ago in Algiers, Mauritania announced it was renouncing all claim to the southern third of the Western Sahara which it took over after Spain ceded the territory in 1976. Morocco got the rest of the territory, which contains the world's richest phosphate reserves.

Morocco has since also claimed the former Mauritanian-held sector known as Tiris el-Gharbia, for itself and raised the Moroccan flag over the area's capital, Dakhla, at the weekend.

Morocco, which is estimated to have about 25,000 troops in the Western Sahara fighting Polisario guerrillas, announced last week it was pulling out of Mauritania the 6,000 troops it had stationed there to help the Nouakchott government in the guerrilla war following Mauritania's accord with the Polisario front.

Aviv's Ben Gurion airport. The domestic airline, Arkia, was also affected.

Monday's strike was just a warning, the Histadrut said.

A spokesman for the manufacturers association called the strike "laughable," because the problem was productivity and workers should be doing time instead of working less.

The English-language *Jerusalem Post* wrote that the strike may allow frustrated workers to let off steam, but that it can have little other purpose.

The government calculated that the subsidy cuts would save the treasury \$140 million a year and help slow galloping inflation. Last month's cost of living increase was 3.5 per cent and the government estimated that Saturday's price rises would raise the cost of living index by 3.5 per cent. Inflation for the first half of 1979 was 32 per cent, and many economists predict that it will reach 100 per cent before the year is over.



Moroccan foreign minister

Meanwhile arms were issued to civilians on Morocco's border with Algeria to enable them to face up to what Rabat called "the aggression of the Algerian bullies."

Foreign Minister Mohamed Boucetta told the central committee of the government coalition, Istiqlal Party that Morocco,

troops, due to be withdrawn from Mauritania this week, would be concentrated in the Mauritanian sector of Western Sahara, which the two countries partitioned in 1976.

Boucetta said about 6,000 Moroccan troops would be moved into the Tiris el-Gharbia.

"By recovering our sovereignty over the Tiris el-Gharbia, Morocco is only re-establishing the historic truth," Boucetta said.

Istiqlal, one of the two main coalition partners, issued a statement calling for a total mobilization of the Moroccan people to safeguard what it called Moroccan rights in the Western Sahara.

It urged "a total national mobilization so that the civilian masses can assume their responsibilities to reinforce the action of our glorious royal armed forces in the defense of our recovered provinces and zones bordering on territories under Algerian administration."

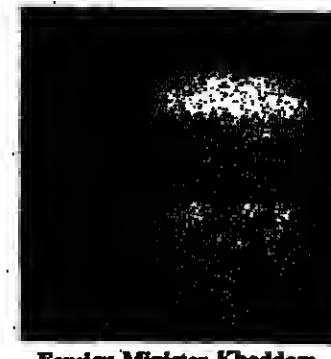
Boucetta's statements followed a senior Moroccan government delegation's visit to Dakhla town last Saturday.

## Syrian foreign minister to visit Tehran Saturday

DAMASCUS, Aug. 13 (AP) — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Hakim Khaddam is to fly to Tehran Saturday, the first top Syrian official to visit Iran since the Islamic upheaval of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Official sources said Monday Khaddam will deliver a letter from Syrian President Hafez Assad to Khomeini.

Contents of that letter were not disclosed



Foreign Minister Khaddam

## Dutch refuse to outlaw Arab boycott provisions

THE HAGUE, Aug. 13 (R) — The Dutch government said Monday it will not prevent firms from complying with provisions of the Arab boycott of Israel under which they declare their goods contain no Israeli-manufactured components.

The cabinet, refusing to bow to pressure from Israel to pass strong laws against the boycott, also said it had no intention of preventing Dutch chambers of commerce from authenticating exported products as having no connection with Israel.

The cabinet comments, contained in a letter to parliament, were a response to a parliamentary committee report which said Dutch firms were obliged to comply with the boycott in virtually all phases of their transactions with Arab states.

The cabinet promised, though, to tighten up Dutch law on discrimination.

The Israeli Information Center in The Hague described the government's response as "disappointing and incomplete."

## Thousands feared dead after Indian flash flood

NEW DELHI, Aug. 13 (R) — Rescue workers dug their way through deep mud Monday to reach victims of a dam burst which inundated a western Indian industrial town and may have killed 3,000 people.

A surging wall of water submerged most of the town of Morvi in Gujarat under 4.5 meters of water within minutes on Sunday, sweeping away entire families, factories, houses and bridges.

State government officials said the death toll was at least 1,000, but local council leader Ramnik-bhai Ehami said it could be as high as 3,000.

The flash floods left mud two meters deep in places, hampering teams of doctors and troops searching for bodies in the debris.

Much of the town of 60,000 people was flattened in the disaster, with 60 per cent of its dwellings either

collapsed or damaged.

Premier Charan Singh expressed "deep shock" over the disaster and released \$93,000 from the prime minister's national relief fund for relief operations at Morvi.

He assured the Gujarat state government that the central New Delhi administration would offer all-out assistance and called on Agriculture Minister, Brahmin Prakash to rush aid to the area.

Troops with boats rescued people marooned on rooftops or on high ground around Morvi and health service workers carried out mass inoculations to prevent disease.

Police, home guard members and civilian volunteers joined in the grisly task of recovering mud-covered bodies from the debris.

The government and relief agencies rushed in supplies of food and water for the survivors.

## In South Lebanon Israelis shell U.N.-held villages

BEIRUT, Aug. 13 (AP) — Israeli border gunners shelled three United Nations-controlled villages in Southern Lebanon Sunday, the state radio reported.

The broadcast said U.N. Norwegian soldiers deployed in the villages of Kfar Hamam, Rashaya Al-Foukhar and Ibl As-Saqi came under intermittent shelling throughout the day from Israeli gunners and their Lebanese right-wing allies.

Kfar Hamam and Rashaya Al-Foukhar are four and five miles north of the Israeli frontier. The adjacent Ibl As-Saqi is one mile to the east.

The broadcast said the Israelis shelled the three villages from artillery positions inside Israel while the rightist militia of renegade Lebanese army Maj. Saad Haddad opened up from artillery and mortar batteries inside the rightist enclave of Southern Lebanon.

Norwegian officers of the U.N. Interim Force to Lebanon (UNIFIL) tried to "talk Haddad into ceasing fire but they did not succeed," the broadcast added without elaboration. It did not say whether the Norwegians tried to contact the Israeli side to arrange a cease-fire.

UNIFIL officials and spokesmen were not immediately available for comment.

Palestinian commando sources confirmed the radio report and said Haddad's men and the Israelis also shelled the Southern Lebanese market town of Nabatiyeh.

"Damage is intensive to Nabatiyeh but no casualties are reported," one source said. Nabatiyeh is 12 miles north of the Israeli border and almost the same distance from the Mediterranean coast.

### Commandos set bombs in Israel

DAMASCUS, Aug. 13 (R) — Palestinian commandos said Sunday they killed and wounded an undetermined number of Israelis with time bombs in Jerusalem and Ashkelon in the past 24 hours.

The Palestine news agency Wafa said an army expert who was trying to defuse one of the bombs, placed at a military transport station in Jerusalem, was killed when the device went off Sunday. Other Israelis standing nearby were seriously wounded, it said.

Time bombs placed at another military transport station, at Ashkelon, went off Sunday morning, killing and wounding an undetermined number of Israelis and causing heavy material damage, it said.

"In an apparent effort to emphasize his opposition to the central government in Beirut Haddad claimed a 'free Lebanon' state in his enclave last April.

Lebanese and Palestinian officials say Israeli troops have crossed Haddad's "free Lebanon" state several times to strike at suspected commando bases in southern Lebanon.

Official estimates show that 190 Lebanese and Palestinians have been killed and 350 others injured in air, sea and land reprisal attacks launched by Israel against Palestinians since the signing of the U.S.-sponsored peace treaty with Egypt last March 26.

In Beirut, three right-wing gunmen were wounded in a clash with Lebanese troops early Monday.

Officials said the fighting broke out at an army checkpoint at the palace of justice on the mainly-Christian east side of the city. During the night sustained sniper fire was continuing.

They gave no other details, but rightist sources said a woman passer-by had been seriously wounded by a stray bullet.

### Angry workers in Israel strike against food cost

TEL AVIV, Aug. 13 (AP) — A strike Monday to protest a massive rise in basic food prices was described as 90 per cent effective by Israel's Labor federation, the state radio reported.

The strike had been called by the Histadrut, the labor federation, after the Israeli government slashed food subsidies and raised prices of basic foods an average of 50 per cent Saturday.

Hundreds of thousands of workers walked out for the mid-day strike paralyzing sectors of the economy, the radio said.

"There was not a single place where the strike was not fully successful," said a Histadrut spokesman.

Factories remained open for the most part, as did public health facilities, police and fire departments and public transport.

Striking electric corporation workers cut power in major cities causing traffic snarls when signal lights quit working.

Most seriously affected was Tel

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### Diplomatic status

## PLO to open in Turkey

ANKARA, Aug. 13 (P) — Farouk Khaddoum, head of the political department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, arrives here Tuesday to sign a protocol on the establishment of a PLO representation here, the Foreign Ministry announced Monday.

Agreement on the PLO office was reached after negotiations last

week with Khaddoum's aide Abu Firas.

Firas had announced that the PLO representation in NATO-member and predominantly Muslim Turkey would have "full diplomatic status."

Turkey maintains diplomatic relations with Israel but is anxious to improve its ties with Arab countries.

## Numeiri's government on the ropes again

By Nicolas B. Tatro

CAIRO, Aug. 13 (AP) — Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri, who has survived repeated coup attempts in his ten years at the helm of Africa's largest country, is once again fighting for his political life, Western diplomats say.

Sporadic rioting by students was touching off clashes when the government announced large increases in the price of sugar, flour and petroleum. Police patrols were beefed up after gas stations were attacked.

The regime is also under pressure from the nation's largest trade union, the railroad workers, who began a five-day strike on Sunday that diplomats say could soon cause widespread shortages of food and fuel in the capital of Khartoum.

As the crisis deepened, Numeiri fired his heir-apparent, First Vice President Abdul Gassim Muhammad Ibrahim who Sudan experts say helped Numeiri muster army support to thwart previous coup attempts.

"This is the most serious crisis since the coup that nearly succeeded in 1976," said one Western diplomat who frequently

travels to neighboring Sudan. "Frankly, I can't see how he can survive the current situation."

Three years ago a coalition of Numeiri's political opponents, including the powerful Ansar sect, tried to seize power with Libyan backing. After a bloody clash, more than 100 rebels were executed.

This time, Numeiri's government has accused Iraqi Baathists of financing the unrest in the streets and the Communists of trying to exploit trade union dissatisfaction.

At the root of the current unrest is an economic crisis that one diplomat said was the worst in Sudanese history. The government is burdened with nearly three billion dollars in debts and has fallen more than one year behind in paying off loans, Western diplomats say.

In an effort to lessen the burden of subsidies on the government, Numeiri authorized a 40 per cent increase in the price of flour, 33 per cent for sugar and 25 per cent for gasoline. Utility bills for water and electricity were also hiked.

"It is the prices that are causing the public discontent rather than the short-

ages, which everybody is pretty much used to by now," said one Sudan-watcher in Cairo.

Western diplomats say part of the problem is that Numeiri's pro-Western regime is caught in a vise between Arab states and Egypt who are feuding over the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Sudan has laid economic integration plans with Egypt and President Anwar Sadat has offered Numeiri military assistance if the regime is threatened.

Egypt's government-controlled media has played down the current unrest but one senior official conceded privately that Sudan had the "weakest system in the whole Arab world."

Although Western diplomats agree that leftists are probably involved in trying to exploit the current unrest, they say the most serious challenge is likely to come from the religious right.

Sadiq el Mahdi, who played a leading role in the 1976 coup attempt as leader of the powerful Ansar sect, issued a statement in London Friday saying he did not believe Numeiri's regime should be overthrown by violence.

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## Royal decree soon

## Cabinet okays Arab fish firm

TAIF, Aug. 13 (SPA) — The Council of Ministers Sunday approved the agreement establishing the Arab High Seas Fishing Company, and a Royal Decree on it will be issued shortly.

The Cabinet met for one hour Sunday under Second Deputy

Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah. Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani said afterward the Cabinet was also briefed by Minister of Housing and Public Works Prince Miteb on housing projects.

It approved a request by Interior Minister Prince Naif to appoint Muhammad Abdul Aziz Al-Dreibi as deputy minister for security.

It also approved other appointments, proposed by Minister of Higher Education Sheikh Hassan ibn Abdullah Al-Sheikh. A Royal Order has been meanwhile issued for the reconstitution of the Managing Committee of the Real Estate Development Fund.

The committee, headed by Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Dukheil, deputy minister of finance and national economy, includes representatives of the Ministries of Public Works and Housing; Planning and Municipal and Rural Affairs as well as the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency.

## MODA cuts scholarships to train abroad

RIYADH, Aug. 13 — Complying with recent instructions from the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Defense and Aviation will not send intermediate school certificate holders abroad for medical training this year.

The director of the ministry's Medical Services Foreign Scholarships Committee, Lieut. Col. Dr. Ali Al-Khalifi, told *Al-Nadwa* Monday that the ministry would continue to send abroad those who wanted higher education in engineering and related subjects, though.

He added that women who wanted to sign up for the ministry's in-kingdom scholarship program for medical staff are needed.

Meanwhile, Interior Minister Prince Naif has given the green light to a 30-man mission from the Public Security Radio Patrol Department to go to the United States for advanced training.

The mission, headed by Capt. Mutlaq Al-Otaibi, deputy commander of the department, will leave for Maryland, at the beginning of September.

## Nazer to visit West Germany

JEDDAH, Aug. 13 — Minister of Planning Sheikh Hisham Nazer is to pay an official visit to West Germany next month. Sheikh Hisham will hold discussions on the extent of German participation in the Kingdom's industrial and economic projects, *Al-Madina* said Monday.



PALACE: Evening sunlight casts shadows across a courtyard of the Khotam Palace in Jeddah.

## Girls studying at home may enter high schools

MECCA, Aug. 13 — The Girls' Education Director in Mecca, Sheikh Muhammad ibn Naser Al-Rashid, says that girls studying at home who successfully completed intermediate school will be automatically accepted as regular pupils in secondary schools.

They will be registered in the nearest secondary school to their house to help them continue their education to the university level. This has been approved by the General Presidency for Girls' Education as a registration regulation.

**Building**  
TAIF, Aug. 13 — The Ministry of Education has awarded a contract for SR1,400 million for Saudi firms to build 322 elementary and intermediate schools.

The schools, in all parts of the Kingdom, will be completed for the 1980 to 1981 academic year.

Each school will include a mosque, sport fields, dining halls, laboratories, social and cultural clubs, large classrooms and other requirements of a modern school. The ministry will then abandon rented buildings unfit for education.

Non-Muslims have also been asked to observe the sanctity of

## On unicellular protein

## Saudi-China research mooted

JEDDAH, Aug. 13 — The state-run Nationalist Chinese Petroleum Corp. is planning to cooperate with Saudi Arabia in a unicellular protein research program, the Central News Agency reports from Taipei.

A plan by the CPC for cooperation in the research program has been to the Saudi Science and Technology Center, CPC says.

Chang Min-che, president of National Tsinghua University, has

been invited by the Science and Technology Center to serve as a director of its eight-member board.

In recent years six engineering agencies from China have been working in Saudi Arabia.

The Ret-Ser Engineering Agency has completed five construction projects, worth about SR2,616.4 million, in Saudi Arabia as of March this year.

It was reported that seven other

construction projects at a total cost of SR1,608 million are being undertaken by the agency in the Kingdom.

A 16-member Chinese basketball team, led by Yeh Ching-chen, president of the Kainan Commercial and Industrial Vocational School in Taipei, is in Saudi Arabia for a week-long friendly visit.

The team, named Chung-hwa (China), is the first Chinese basketball team to visit the Kingdom. It is here at the invitation of the Saudi Basketball Association.

The team will fly to Jeddah to play a local team on Aug. 16. It is scheduled to leave for home on Aug. 17.

The team has just completed two-weeks of intensive training.

## Mutrafi patrols

## Jeddah morals checked

JEDDAH, Aug. 13 — Sheikh Saad ibn Hamed Al-Mutrafi, the head of the Board for the Encouragement of Virtue and the Elimination of Vice is personally touring Jeddah, and other crowded areas to see to it that morals are respected in Ramadan.

*Okaz* newspaper said Monday that Sheikh Saad wanted to make absolutely sure people obey Royal instructions to emphasize religious behavior.

The paper added that his checks center mainly on Qabel Street, Al-Kandara and Bab Sharif.

Ten foreign Muslim workers have been arrested here after they were found eating during the fast last Saturday.

Deputy Governor of Mecca Prince Saud ibn Abdul Mohsen had earlier issued instructions, based on the orders of Interior Minister Prince Naif, that any Muslim caught eating in the hours of daylight during Ramadan must be jailed immediately and tried under Islamic law.

Non-Muslims have also been asked to observe the sanctity of

this month and to respect Islamic sentiments by abstaining from eating openly in front of Muslims.

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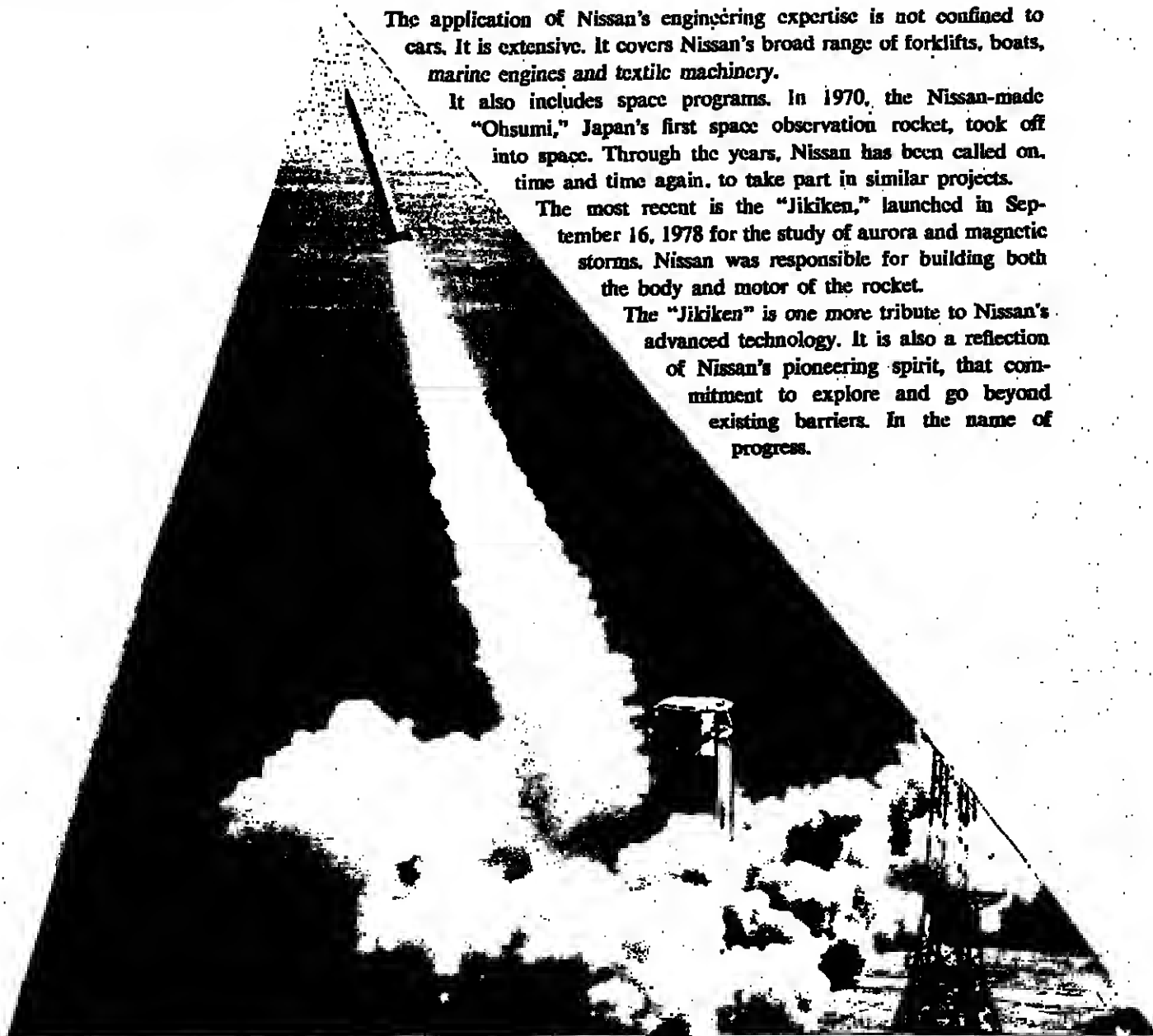
## 1970: Nissan-Built "Ohsumi," Japan's First Rocket, Successfully Goes Into Orbit

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It also includes space programs. In 1970, the Nissan-made "Ohsumi," Japan's first space observation rocket, took off into space. Through the years, Nissan has been called on, time and time again, to take part in similar projects.

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## Rioting breaks out before long march of Dacca's Biharis

DACCA, Aug. 13 (Agencies) — Fifty-six people were injured when police fired in the air and used tear gas and sticks to disperse about 30,000 Biharis, non-Bengali Muslims, who attacked a police station at the Bangladesh border town of Saidpur Sunday.

The crowd had gathered to prepare for a march across northern India to Pakistan, which they regard as their homeland. They were stranded in Bangladesh when it broke from Pakistan in the 1971 Indo-Pakistan war.

Officials said the crowd suddenly became violent and attacked the police station. Among the injured were 21 policemen. More than 100 of the marchers were arrested.

They had hoped to cross into the Indian state of West Bengal Monday at the start of their 1,500-mile trek.

Sunday, police broke up a concentration of about 3,000 of the marchers near Dinajpur and arrested their leader, Nasim Khan, and four others.

Khan said earlier this month that they wanted to draw world attention to their desire to return to Pakistan.

The Bangladesh government said in a statement Sunday that it had taken steps to prevent the

marchers setting out on their hazardous journey.

The Home Ministry said it was sympathetic to their plight and hoped they would respond to a government call for patience until their repatriation problem could be solved.

India Saturday closed its border with Bangladesh and put troops on alert to prevent the march.

Pakistan has agreed to take 25,000 of the refugees and 3,300 left by ship for Karachi last month. A further 1,700 were to have left last Sunday.

There are 50,000 stranded people claiming to be Pakistanis planning the long march to Pakistan via India.

Dinajpur is at the tip of Bangladesh, only six miles from the Indian border. These stranded Biharis were to assemble from all over Bangladesh to start their march on Aug. 14, a day symbolizing the birth of Pakistan in 1947.

A Dinajpur deputy commissioner said "We shall not allow any non-local to cross the international border."

He confirmed that six central committee leaders of the stranded Pakistanis have been detained.

India and Bangladesh decided not to let the people break the border rules and have enforced extra security measures.



Gen. Zia ul Haq

## Bhutto party rejects Zia's election plan

KARACHI, Aug. 13 (AP) — The Pakistan People's Party, headed by Nurul Bhutto, widow of executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Sunday rejected Gen. Zia ul Haq's proposal for proportional representation during the general election scheduled for November.

The 21-page statement issued by the Central Secretariat of the party said that "the party has unanimously decided not to send any reply to Gen. Zia ul Haq's letter and had decided as early as October 1977 that the PPP would not talk or negotiate for joining with the martial law regime."

The statement warned the Pakistani authorities that if the general elections were held on the basis of proportional representation, the validity would be challenged before the Supreme Court of Pakistan.

Mrs. Bhutto and her daughter Benazir, were not available for confirmation of the statement, but a member of their household said that the statement was issued with the consent of Mrs. Bhutto, who cannot participate in politics by order of the government.

Meanwhile, the Pakistan National Alliance (PNA), a five-party grouping, asked Zia to stick to the present election system and ensure holding of the national polls Nov. 17, as scheduled.

The call came at Lahore after two days of talks among PNA leaders.

The alliance originally was formed in early 1977 to oppose Bhutto in the national elections. The alliance briefly shared cabinet posts under Zia in the last few months but quit the government in April to mobilize for the November elections.

## Bonn families go public over prisoners in Israel

By Larry Thorson

FRANKFURT, Aug. 13 (AP) — After three and a half years in Israeli jails, Brigitte Schulz and Thomas Reuter still have not received a full trial, and their families in West Germany are raising a public protest against their

long detention on a sensational accusation of international sabotage.

Isolated most of the time, the two German leftists have been held under extraordinary secrecy in Israel. Because of strict military censorship, no details have been published in Israel about their appearances at closed sessions of a pretrial hearing in an Israeli military court.

Indeed, Miss Schulz and Reuter, along with three Palestinians, had already been in Israeli jails for 14 months before Israel announced in March 1977 that it was holding them. The five, described as members of a commando group, were said to have plotted to shoot down an El Al airliner carrying more than 100 passengers.

Before that announcement, their fate had been unknown. Even the name of the country where they were arrested in January 1976 — Kenya — was and still is considered classified information in Israel.

The blanket of silence on the case has led to at least 18 separate inquiries and protests by the Bonn government. The Schulz and Reuter families in Germany are frustrated and angry.

"Everything Israel says is a tissue of lies," Helga Reuter, mother of the 27-year-old Thomas said.

## Kuwait leads move against Lloyds ruling

KUWAIT, Aug. 13 (R) — Kuwait was consulting with other Gulf states to formulate a joint position over the recent decision by Lloyds of London insurance firm to declare the Gulf a war zone, Kuwaiti official said Monday.

The Commerce and Industry Ministry officials said the declaration had upset ship and tanker owners in the region.

Representatives of Kuwaiti insurance and re-insurance companies held meetings here during the past few days to study the situation and convey to Lloyds "their deep resentment" at the move and the subsequent increase in shipping insurance costs, the officials said.

## Demands end to envoys' harassment

## Pakistan vehemently denies Afghan espionage charge

ISLAMABAD, Aug. 13 (Agencies) — Pakistan denied Monday that its embassy staff in Kabul, engaged in espionage. Pakistan also called on the pro-Moscow Afghan government of President Nur Muhammad Taraki to stop harassing Pakistani diplomats.

The Pakistan Foreign Office also described as "totally incorrect" a report broadcast by Radio Kabul Aug. 10 that Syed Muhammad Siddiq Shah, a staff member of the air attaché at the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul, had defected and sought Afghan citizenship.

On Sunday, Pakistan accused the Afghan authorities of kidnapping and harassing its diplomats.

The Foreign Office said Siddiq Shah, far from defecting, was kidnapped by people in civilian clothes on June 25 and tortured into making a statement in favor of the Afghan government.

The Foreign Office said it had so far withheld news of the kidnapping in the interests of Pakistani-Afghan relations, but "trumped up Afghan charges had left it no option but to disclose the facts."

Saying that it had lodged a formal protest with the Afghan government, the Foreign Office

## Israel relaxes censorship rules on Arabic press

Tel Aviv, Aug. 13 (R) — Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman has instructed military censors to apply the same rules to the Arabic-language press of the occupied territories as they do to Israeli newspapers, the Defense Ministry said Monday.

Israeli censors have often barred Arabic-language newspapers distributed in the West Bank and Gaza strip from publishing items, mainly on political and military subjects, which appear in the Israeli press.

No reasons were given for Weizman's decision but critics of the censorship rules have often pointed out that Israel's English-language daily, the *Jerusalem Post*, was widely available in the occupied areas and a sizeable number of inhabitants of the areas occupied since 1967 know Hebrew.

Weizman's order will affect the three independent Arabic-language dailies *Al Quds*, *Al Fajr*, and *Al-Shabab*, which have editorial policies highly critical of Israel.

added that Pakistan Embassy officials in Kabul were "not allowed to meet their kidnapped colleague" after the Afghan authorities claimed he had sought political asylum.

An embassy official was however allowed to meet Shah 36 hours after the incident.

Pakistan said that at this meeting, which took place in the presence of 10 Afghan intelligence officials, Shah was "obviously under duress and was made to say that he had sought political asylum in Afghanistan."

The motive behind Afghan publicity six weeks after the incident occurred was to "concoct evidence to prove Pakistan's involvement in the recent army revolt in Kabul's Bala Hissar Fort," the Foreign Office said.

Kabul Radio had blamed Pakis-

tani and Iranian citizens for the mutiny by an army regiment which claimed 300 lives on Aug. 5 before it could be crushed by pro-government troops with the help of tanks and Russian helicopters, the office said.

In addition to Shah's abduction, a few other Pakistani Embassy officials in Kabul had been harassed on several occasions and subjected to intimidation and illegal confinement.

Urging the release of Shah, the Foreign Office said it hoped Afghanistan would treat Pakistani Embassy staff in accordance with diplomatic practices.

"The government of Pakistan also hopes that the Afghan government will respond positively to its gestures and will not tax its patience to the extent where it would be left with no choice but to

abandon its policy of restraint." Official sources in Islamabad said Saturday that Pakistan's presidential adviser on Foreign Affairs, Agha Shahi, would leave for Kabul on Aug. 19 for a second

round of talks with Afghan leaders.

The talks are aimed at preparing for a summit of the two neighboring countries to ease the present tension in their relations.

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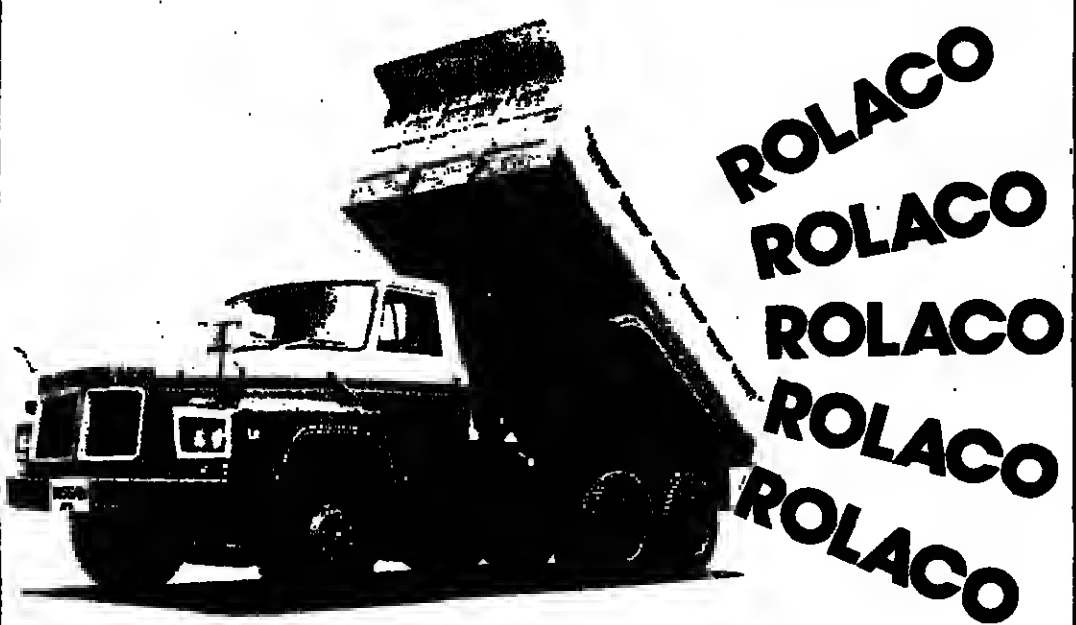
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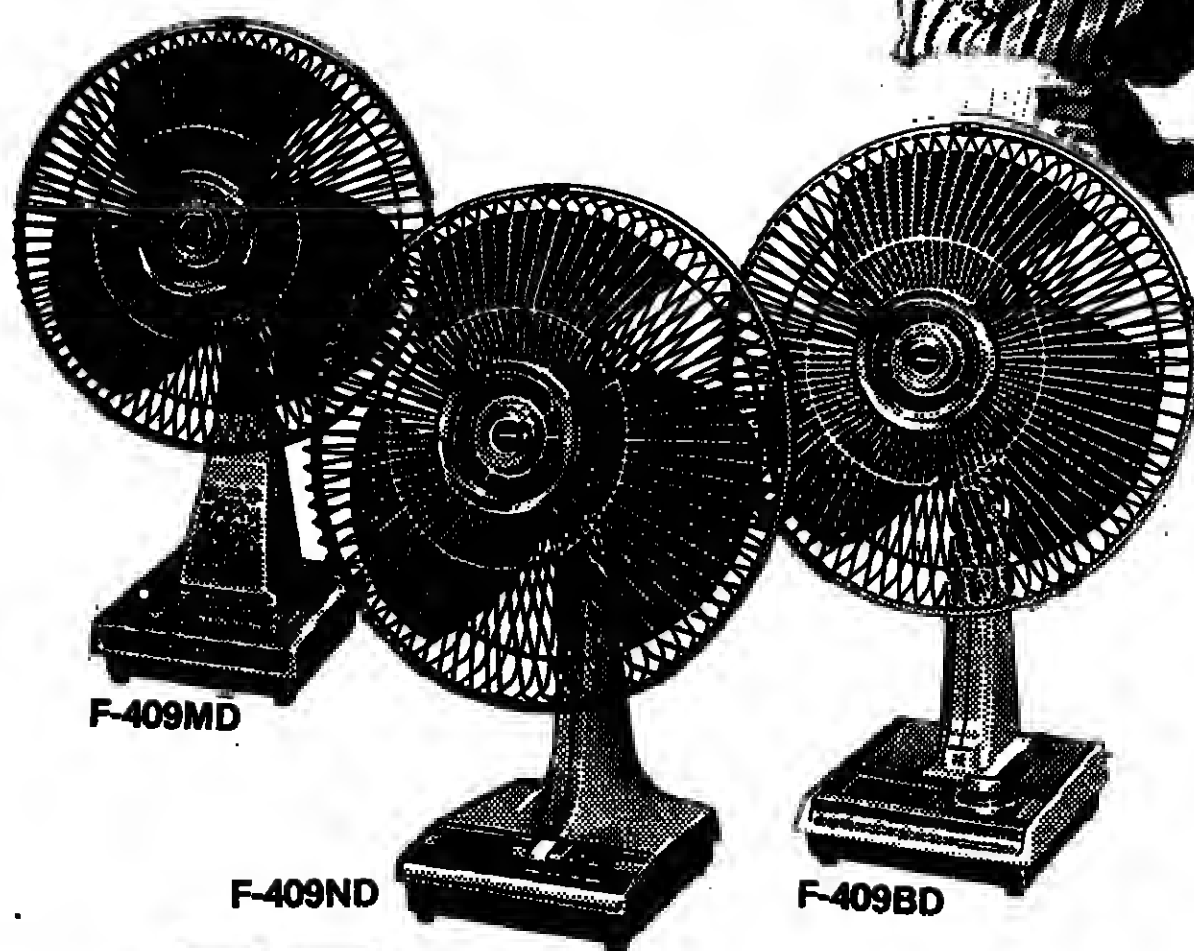


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### Nkomo in Romania

## Black civil rights leader raps U.S. policy in southern Africa

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (Agencies) — America should end its "incoherent" policy in southern Africa and strengthen its support of the black cause there, the Rev. Jesse Jackson said Sunday.

If the United States is not prepared to withdraw its investments from South Africa, it should fight so that blacks can enjoy full citizenship, the black activist leader said. Jackson recently returned from a two-week visit there.

"How can you impose sanctions on Rhodesia at point X and at point Y have a luxurious and sumptuous relationship with South Africa," he said during ABC-TV's "Issues and answers" interview program.

"All of the rest of black Africa is saying to America and other nations, 'You are in conflict with us because human rights and apartheid cannot co-exist,'" Jackson said.

Jackson, president of the Chicago-based People United to Save Humanity (PUSH), asked President Jimmy Carter Thursday to call a special White House conference on southern Africa so that the nation can develop a "coherent policy" in South Africa.

American companies should be prepared to "pull out" of South Africa if the government's apartheid policy is not changed, he said.

## U.K. gives political asylum to fleeing Pretoria lawyer

LONDON, Aug. 13 (R) — The British Foreign Office has said that a prominent "colored" lawyer, reported to have fled South Africa, was now in Botswana and had been given permission to come to Britain with his wife.

The office said Shun Chetty, 37, a South African of Indian descent, had been in touch with the British High Commission in Gaborone, but declined any further comment.

Chetty represented the family of black leader Steve Biko after his death in police custody in South Africa almost two years ago and has also prepared the defense in May of the country's security trials. His passport was withdrawn by the government in 1976.

The Sunday Times newspaper reported in Johannesburg that the lawyer had fled to Botswana because he feared he might be placed under a government banning order, seriously restricting his freedoms.

Meanwhile, in Salisbury, military headquarters Sunday reported a further 58 people killed in the war against Patriotic Front guerrillas.

The dead included a 71-year-old white farmer killed with his black driver in an ambush in the west of the country, and 16 black civilians whose vehicle hit a landmine.

Six others were seriously injured in that incident in the eastern operational area, which is infiltrated by guerrillas of the Mozambique-based Zimbabwe African National Union.

Guerrillas also stole medical supplies from a mission hospital at Bikita in the south east and dug trenches across an adjoining airstrip. The communiqué said the guerrillas told local residents this was to prevent Red Cross aircraft landing there.

In Bucharest, President Nicolae Ceausescu Sunday conferred with Josua Nkomo, the guerrilla leader who arrived in Romania Saturday at the invitation of the Romanian Communist Party, the news agency Agerpres reported.

The official announcement said Ceausescu reasserted Romania's "militant solidarity with the just fight of the Zimbabwe people for the overthrow of Rhodesia's racist regime, for the fulfillment of its aspirations to freedom, welfare and independence."



RELEASE: Tomas Borge, interior minister of the new Nicaragua government, gets a light for his cigarette from a former National Guard prison commander. The new government announced Sunday that it had released 268 former members of the forces of the recently overthrown president, Gen. Anastasio Somoza.

## Austria debates nuclear power as new referendum approaches

VIENNA, Aug. 13 (R) — Austria's leading trade unionists stepped into a political hornet's nest this weekend by calling for a second referendum on nuclear energy which voters rejected last year.

Antoo Benya, one of the most powerful figures in the ruling Socialist Party, said Saturday night that changes in the world energy situation since the referen-

dum in November made it necessary for Austria to rethink its ban on nuclear power.

He told a television interviewer he believed Austria's first nearly completed nuclear plant at Zwentendorf, a Danube village north-east of Vienna, would be approved in a second referendum. A majority of his Austrian Trade Union Federation (OEGB) would support it, he added.

The question of activating the plant, which Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's Socialist government supported, has been mooted indirectly on several occasions since voters rejected it by a 50.5 per cent majority.

Conservative opposition leader Alois Mock immediately attacked Benya's suggestion, saying his People's Party considered the first referendum binding.

"It shows a doubtful understanding of democracy when one wants to overturn this decision not even a year after the referendum," Mock told a party meeting Sunday.

The initiative of Austrian nuclear opponents, the main anti-Zwentendorf group, accused Benya of trying to deceive Socialist voters who gave his party an overwhelming victory in the May general elections.

### Criticize Eanes

## Lisbon doctors widen pay law strike

LISBON, Aug. 13 (R) — Portuguese doctors, accusing President Antonio Ramalho Eanes of trying to turn public opinion against them, have decided to widen their unprecedented protest strike from Monday.

The doctors are members of the 13,000-strong Medical Association, which is seeking quick promulgation by the president of a new statute defining pay and duties.

In northern Portugal, an estimated 5,000 doctors said Gen. Eanes would be responsible for any suffering by innocent people. They said they would extend the strike they began last week to private clinics from Monday and refuse to sign any medical certifi-

cates except those for death.

A Medical Association statement promised that emergency services would be maintained. But it said the strike movement, which first started in the north last month, would continue until Eanes had promulgated the new law.

In southern Portugal, including Lisbon, about 5,500 doctors, whose strike has so far been confined to normal practice, voted to extend it to hospital services.

Representatives of the 2,500 doctors in central Portugal also voted at a meeting in Coimbra for similar action but lacked a forum and will meet again during the week.

Parliament passed the new statute during the former one-party government of Prime Minister Carlos Mota Pinto. But Eanes expressed doubts about its constitutionality and other aspects and passed it to the new government of Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo for its opinion.

Eanes has described what he called attempts to exert pressure on him as unworthy of the medical profession's role in society.

Doctors of left-wing unions have opposed the strike as unethical and illegal and a thinly-veiled attempt to block promulgation of a Socialist-sponsored National Health Service.

### In Moscow

## World political scientists start huddle

MOSCOW, Aug. 13 (R) — Some 1,500 political scientists from East and West assembled in Moscow's historic Hall of Columns Saturday for the first such congress in a Communist country.

The meeting of the International Political Science Association (IPSA) has taken three years to prepare, with hard backstage bargaining over the program for the week of discussions.

The congress will range over thorny issues such as human rights. But the Soviet hosts, who have given free entry to scholars from countries including Israel and South Korea with which Moscow has no diplomatic relations, have stressed the need to avoid open polemics.

Academician Pyotr Fedoseyev, vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, said in his opening address that political scientists should help to dispel stereotypes and prejudices, and oppose propaganda which justified the arms race.

He read out a message from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev which said political scientists had a special responsibility because their work dealt with the problems of preserving peace.

The congress opened in the white-columned hall of Moscow's house of trade unions, which has witnessed some key moments in Soviet political history.

Josef Stalin lay in state in the hall of columns after his death, and it was also the room used by Stalin to hold the show trials of his purged political opponents in the 1930s.

## U.S. firm wins fireworks contest in Monte Carlo

MONTE CARLO, Aug. 13 (AP) — On the strength of a spectacular finale, an American fireworks firm has won Monaco's 14th annual international fireworks competition, considered by many enthusiasts to be an unofficial world championship.

New York Pyrotechnics, operated by the Grucci family since 1854, Saturday night became the first U.S. entry to win since the competition was begun in 1966. Felix Grucci, the 74-year-old

family patriarch, was on hand in this Mediterranean resort when the seven judges announced the U.S. victory. He called it one of the greatest moments of his life.

The fireworks festival featured five weeks of fireworks exhibitions shot off the harbor breakwaters, with a cash prize of \$5,000 to the winner.

The competition is judged on the choreography of the display, its precision, lack of smoke, and other features.

## Sandinistas release 268 former members of Somoza's forces

MANAGUA, Aug. 13 (AP) — Interior Minister Tomas Borge said Sunday he had supervised the release of 268 prisoners here who were former members of President Anastasio Somoza's National Guard.

The prisoners, who had been held in Jinotega, were transported the 160 kilometers south to Managua in trucks. The Red Cross sheltered them Sunday night and planned to provide them transportation to their home towns on Monday.

Borge told newsmen he spoke briefly to the prisoners and told them they were witnesses to the generosity of the Sandinista revolution and should go back to work to take care of their families. He said the Sandinistas have about 5,000 prisoners in jails around the country, most of whom would be freed very shortly.

Borge also said Nicaragua would seek military weapons from socialist nations only if the United States and Western European countries refuse the arms.

"We don't want to buy arms from socialist countries," he told the news conference in his office. "We don't want to give pretexts in the sense that we might be aligning politically with socialist countries."

Borge's deputy, Edoe Pastora, said in Ecuador Saturday that Nicaragua would seek arms from socialist countries if the U.S. refused the weapons.

On Sunday, Pastora said in an interview that "I made myself very clear, I said we would ask the United States for arms and if they refused us, we would go to Western Europe. But if the United States put pressure on them not to sell to us, then maybe we would go to socialist countries."

Borge, however, emphasized Nicaragua would turn to the U.S. first, Western Europe second and

socialist countries last.

"I understand the United States will sell us arms. I believe it possible they will," he said.

Borge said even if Nicaragua did buy arms from socialist countries, this would not imply it was entering the Communist sphere. "We are not satellites of anybody," he said.

Nicaragua will seek military training assistance from Panama, he said, adding that some 100 Panamanian advisors already are in the country to help create a Sandinista police force.

Former Panamanian President and the head of its national guard, Omar Torrijos, will visit Nicaragua Saturday, Borge said. Nicaragua needs artillery, tanks and airplanes to respond "quickly" to any threat of aggression, Borge said.

## Clark sees little hope of boosting aid

OTTAWA, Aug. 13 (AP) — Prime Minister Joe Clark says he doubts there is enough public support for a significant increase in foreign aid.

Returning from a four-nation African tour, Clark told reporters here Sunday it would be "difficult to get significant public support for a major increase now."

The prime minister was repeatedly pressed for increased aid by African leaders in tour of Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and Cameroon.

The foreign aid question will be studied by a parliamentary committee, Clark noted.

"I was impressed by the effectiveness of some of the aid programs, particularly in Cameroon and Tanzania," he said. "I doubt if they would have taken me to the programs that didn't work."

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## Utrecht swimming swept by East German women

UTRECHT, Netherlands, Aug. 13 (R) — East Germany has impressively won the eight nations Women's European Cup swimming championship, collecting 10 gold medals in the 14 events.

Spearheaded by world record holders Barbara Krause and Andrea Pollack, they finished the two-day meet Sunday with 136 points to regain the trophy from the Soviet Union, who trailed 40 points behind their East German rivals.

The Netherlands showed good form to finish third on 92 points,

repeating their third place in 1976.

The East Germans led comfortably overnight and repeated Saturday's five wins with another five good victories Sunday.

Their new star, virtually unknown a few weeks ago, 17-year-old Heike Aehne, proved her selection was right by winning the 200 meters butterfly in two minutes 11.12 seconds — more than six seconds ahead of Britain's Anjo Osgerby, who clocked 2:17.44.

The Soviet Union added two golds to their single victory on the first day. Larissa Gorchakova took the 200 meters backstroke title in 2:15.90, beating East German Birgit Treiber by a hair in 2:15.93, and world record holder Lina Kaciusite won the 200 meters breaststroke in 2:31.05.

West Germany came fourth overall with 82 points. They were followed by Britain (77), France (42.5), Belgium (36) and Sweden 30.5.

In London, the Soviet Union captured the Europa Cup men's swimming championship Sunday with an overwhelming display that gave them 11 titles in 15 events.

With Sergei Fesenko setting a European record in the 200 meters butterfly, and Vladimir Salnikov and Sergei Kopylov going close to world record times in the 1,500 and 200 meters freestyles, the Russians took all but one of the seven races on the final day of the meeting at Crystal Palace.

They finished with 150 points to retain the trophy they won in 1975 and 1976.

West Germany, with two relay wins Saturday, finished second while East Germany had 99, including a first and second by Roger Pytel in butterfly events,

## Hartford golf delayed

WETHERSFIELD, Connecticut Aug. 13 (AP) — The relentless rain is still holding up the Sammy Davis Jr.-Greater Hartford Open golf tournament.

Several players in the 68-man field will miss pro-am events for which they would have been paid, because of the postponements.

The final 36 holes at the par-71, 6,534-yard Wethersfield Country Club were rained out Sunday. The final two rounds were scheduled for Monday.

The leader at 11-under-par 131 is J.C. Snead, who finished his second round of play before the rain began. One stroke behind Snead was Mark Hayes, while Mike Brannan was third at eight-under-par 134.

The bad weather began Friday afternoon when a sudden storm packing near-hurricane winds sent 69 golfers and thousands of spectators scrambling for safety.



WHITE WATER: Britain's Albert Kerr, the 1977 world men's kayak champion, steers through white water on the River Trewern in North Wales.

## Unbeaten 81 for Worcestershire

## Turner cuts Kent's Sunday League lead

LONDON, Aug. 13 (R) — New Zealand's Glenn Turner hit an unbeaten 81 to send Worcestershire on the road to victory over Kent at Canterbury in a 40-over Sunday League game.

The result cut Kent's lead to two points with three matches to play. Turner batted for 130 minutes, surpassing on the way the league record of 4,770 runs scored by

South African Barry Richards. Pakistani Younis Abmad helped Turner in a stand worth 66 off 17 overs and then took three for 32 as Kent found their visitors total of 163 beyond reach. Despite a brave 44 from Graham Johnson Kent were all out for 150. Somerset beat Sussex at Westoo Super-Mare to share second place — but with a game in hand. West

Indian Viv Richards (three sixes, two fours) hit 70 and Somerset totalled 178 for eight. England's Ian Botham took three for seven as Sussex slumped for 42 for six and even a fighting 48 from Imran Khan — their best bowler earlier — left Sussex 75 runs behind when the last man was out.

Results of Sunday League matches:

At Wellington: Northamptonshire beat Leicestershire 100 faster scoring rate in rain restricted match.

Northamptonshire 234 for one in 40 overs (W. Larkins 111 P. Willey 101 not out). Leicestershire 80 for 3 in 19 overs.

Northampton 4 points. To Westoo-Super-Mare:

Somerset beat Sussex by 75 runs. Somerset 178 for 8 in 40 overs (V. Richards 70).

Sussex 103 in 31.5 overs (Imran Khan 48). Somerset 4 points.

At Bournemouth: Surrey beat Hampshire by 8 wickets. Hampshire 121 for 7 in 40 overs, Surrey 122 for 2 in 38 overs (G. Roope 42 not out). Surrey 4 points.

At Lords: Middlesex beat Glamorgan by 68 runs. Middlesex 186 in 37.5 overs (C. Radley 54). Glamorgan 118 for 7 in 38 overs.

Middlesex 4 points. At Cheltenham: Gloucestershire beat Yorkshire by 4 wickets.

## Junior middleweight

## American boxer murdered

HAMILTON, Ohio, Aug. 13 (AP) — Mike Wyant, a professional boxer with a 19-2 record who was shot and killed early Sunday, made an ominous prediction about his death last March.

"There are too many would-be gangsters here (in Hamilton)," Wyant told Cincinnati Enquirer columnist Mark Purdy. "I've got the feeling if I don't get out of this town, I'll either get killed or kill somebody myself."

Wyant, a junior middleweight, was shot and killed in a shopping center parking lot Sunday at about 2:30 a.m. He was 29. Police have arrested Terry Wogenstahl of Fairfield, Ohio, charging him with voluntary manslaughter.

Wyant was billed on local fight cards as the Hamilton Hurricane. Promoter Doo Elbaum had booked him for a fight Aug. 24 against New York's Justis Ortiz in Cincinnati's riverfront Coliseum.

The former marine won his 19th fight at the Cincinnati Gardens on June 24 with a 10th-round knock-

out of New York's Mike Michaud. The promoter wanted to move Wyant from Hamilton, according to Purdy, because "every visit to a cafe is a potential sparring match."

There were frequent challenges seeking to test his tough-guy reputation.

Wyant's reputation was built on a series of colorful incidents. Purdy quoted friends as saying they had seen him bite the head off a snake he came across doing roadwork.

## Saudia-Williams car impounded in Austria after Grand Prix win

By Nigel Harvey

LONDON, Aug. 13 — Alan Jones' Saudia-Williams car was immediately impounded by racing officials after his stunning victory at the Austria Grand Prix Sunday.

The is "absolutely standard". I wouldn't write anything sinister into this at all. It's a perfectly normal thing, said the RAC, which represents the International Federation of Motor Sports in London.

Strictly speaking, the cars are not impounded. Their engines are sealed by officials and later stripped down to check for any irregularities.

After the Silverstone Grand Prix last month the winning Saudia-Williams driver Clay Regazzoni also had his engine sealed. It was later checked and cleared by officials. A Ferrari was sealed and checked at the same time.

Jones' engine is expected to be stripped down by officials Wednesday.

Many of the Formula One teams use identical engines built by several independent companies. Williams uses Cosgroves, as do with half a dozen other teams.

"At the moment Jones' car is definitely a bit faster than the rest," said RAC official the top cars are regularly checked.

After his consecutive wins in the German and Austrian Grand Prix, Jones, an Australian, is fourth in the championship table with 25 points, behind Schaeckter (38), Lafitte (32), and Villeneuve (32). His team mate Regazzoni is only

## Kenyan Mehta lies third in Round Australia rally

DARWIN, Australia, Aug. 13 (AP) — Kenyan driver Shekhar Mehta was in third place when the dust-covered cars still left in the Repco Round Australia Rally left here early Monday on the second half of the journey.

Mehta, 33, and Finnish co-driver Raimo Aaltonen, 41, are in one of the three Australian-made Holden Commodores that fill the first three places.

Mehta left Darwin one-and-a-half hours behind teammate Peter Brock, who leads the rally with a total time loss of only two hours nine minutes after a grueling week of driving from Melbourne to Perth and across Western Australia.

Cars in what is regarded here as the world's toughest rally have covered 10,600 kilometers and have about 9,000 more to go.

Two Sydney competitors were killed Sunday when their Peugeot 504 rolled at a stream crossing in the north of Western Australia. More than a third of the entrants have been forced to drop out after accidents or break-downs.

one point behind in fifth place. But despite the team's exceptional run of victories, neither driver is likely to win the World Championship, however well they do for the rest of the season.

The scoring system, which Jones complained about after his win Sunday, only takes the best four results from each half of the season. The Saudia Williams drivers will find it almost impossible to bridge the gap to the leaders after their poor performances in the first half.

## Canada tennis opens

TORONTO, Aug. 13 (AP) — Hard-serving Butch Walts defeated Glenn Michibata of Canada 5-7, 6-3, 6-1, in the only first-round men's singles match Sunday at the Canadian Open tennis championships.

Walts, 24, used his booming serve to overpower the 17-year-old Michibata, a junior playing in his first major tournament.

The players held service through the first 11 games of the first set. With Michibata leading 6-5, Walts made two unforced errors to give the young Canadian the set.

The second set featured six service breaks, including the clincher for Walts. He opened serving the third set and found himself down love-40. But he fought back to deuce with the help of two aces and over looked back in claiming the victory.

Brock leads Barry Fergusson in another Commodore by three minutes and thirty-three seconds. Scotsman Andrew Cowan, driving a Citroen, is the main threat to the Commodore team, but he is more than 40 minutes behind Mehta.

Peter Dunkerton in a Volvo is fifth, more than two hours further back. Brock reported that his car did not have one squeak or battle and he felt the hardest part of the rally was now behind him.

Drivers have a comparatively easy .000 from Darwin to Katherine but then veer off into Arnhem Land across unknown terrain to the Gulf of Carpentaria and then down to Townsville on the next 3,658 kilometer stage.

Mehta, one of the most popular drivers in the contest, has won the East African Safari twice and has a wealth of other rally experience. His partner, Aaltonen, is a triple winner of the testing Moote Carlo Rally.

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## A COMMONWEALTH FORMULA

The recent agreement over Rhodesia emerging from the Lusaka conference provides a further instance of the wide gap between the "theory" an opposition party can afford to uphold, and the realities and responsibilities of power. Mrs. Thatcher is not the first politician to find it necessary when in power to change positions declared while in opposition.

Mrs. Thatcher had opposed Labor's plans for Rhodesia, and it appeared at first that her new government would remain faithful to that original stand. Yet the Lusaka conference seemed to be something of an eye opener where it concerns the realities of the international situation. The result was an agreement which, while not amounting to a total abandonment of the white minority, still goes a long way beyond the Conservative declared position prior to Lusaka.

Mrs. Thatcher was indeed right in saying that the agreement represented "good news" for Rhodesia. She was also right in replying to her critics that without such an agreement the last chance for a bloodless settlement of the Rhodesian issue would have been lost.

The Commonwealth leaders' unanimity on Rhodesia does not as yet finally banish the fear of a Rhodesian bloodbath. The distance between agreement and implementation has still to be crossed; and there are difficulties. It is clear that the white minority in Rhodesia is worried (although Mrs. Thatcher can probably go some way toward allaying their fears). Bishop Muzorewa, the black prime minister, is not very happy at the Lusaka outcome. The leaders of the Patriotic Front, controlling the guerrilla forces outside Rhodesia, will continue their pressure for the largest slice of the cake. Mrs. Thatcher herself will face some difficulties within her own party; the leaders of its right wing have already criticised the prime minister's "abandonment" of white Rhodesians.

Observers however believe that all these difficulties, real enough in themselves, need not destroy the agreement if Mrs. Thatcher pressed on with it. For this she will need the help of the so-called front line states (the countries surrounding Rhodesia) and the American administration. Both these appear forthcoming.

It can be said for now that the agreement reached at Lusaka is correct in principle. It hinges on considering the present Rhodesian constitution "incomplete"; and would entail, once implemented, a new constitution which would guarantee security to the whites, but on the basis of new general elections. It is hoped that the success in this would bring an end to the vicious guerrilla war now raging there.

The Lusaka agreement on Rhodesia might be said to have an added significance to the Arabs. All this laudable international interest in securing the rights of the blacks in Rhodesia — in fact completing their accession to these rights — might make the Arabs wonder about the Palestinians and their utterly denied rights; this long standing problem which seems ever at the bottom of the international community's agenda.

## A divided island still can't stand

By Otto C. Doelling

NICOSIA —

Five years after Turkish troops invaded Cyprus a solution to the intercommunal strife between Greek and Turkish Cypriots appears as elusive as ever.

There are fears that a breakdown in the current peace effort between the two communities may kindle renewed political violence.

"If the talks fail, this will create a vacuum and frustration among the people, who now are unified in support of the talks," Alecos Michaelides, the no. 2 man in the Greek-Cypriot government and Speaker of Cyprus' House of Representatives, said.

For the past several years there have been no serious incidents along the barbed-wire and barricades of the so-called "green line" separating the antagonists. But fears of new violence raised the threat of more bloodshed like that which has overshadowed the brief, tragic history of the Cypriot republic.

Independence, which came after more than four years of Greek-Cypriot fighting against the island's British colonial rulers, only aggravated the deep-rooted mistrust and enmity between the island's ethnic Greeks and Turks. The latter opposed the Greek guerrilla war.

The founding constitution, which provided extraordinary guarantees to the Turkish minority, quickly proved unworkable and the Turks ultimately isolated themselves in self-defense enclaves. On two occasions — in 1964 and 1967 — fighting between the two communities brought mainland Greece and Turkey to the brink of war and drove a deep wedge in the southern flank of the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance, to which both nations belong. Greece and Turkey, together with Britain, guaranteed Cyprus' independence.

But the young nation's greatest danger began with a July 15, 1974, coup against then-President Archbishop Makarios, the religious and political leader of the Greek-Cypriots.

The coup was engineered by the ruling military junta in mainland Greece and supported by diehard Greek-Cypriot supporters of "Enosis," or union between Cyprus and Greece, 500 miles to the west.

The plotters succeeded in temporarily ousting Makarios, who had angered some of his pre-independence supporters by abandoning the dream of Enosis in the face of vehement Turkish opposition.

But the coup collapsed, and with it the military junta in Greece, when Turkey sent an invasion force onto Cyprus on July 20, 1974. The Turks said they had come to safeguard the island's Turkish minority, which accounts for 18 per cent of a total population of 650,000.

Up to 40,000 Turkish troops rolled over northern Cyprus from the Bay of Morphou the island's "Miami Beach" — the Varosha resort district of suburban Famagusta. The resort, with its 50 Greek-Cypriot-owned hotels towering over white sandy beaches, is now a ghost town and pawn in the peace negotiations.

Between 20,000 and 30,000 Turkish troops still occupy nearly 40 per cent of the "island of love" — reputed birthplace of the legendary Aphrodite, or Venus.

Turkish Cypriots, led by the short and jaunty Rauf Denktaş, have proclaimed a "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" in the occupied northern region but have held back a threatened unilateral declaration of independence. — (AP)

By Anthony Sampson

LONDON —

In the chorus of abuse that has greeted President Jimmy Carter's political maneuvers, it is worth considering whether the current energy crisis would not bring down any president. It may be a crisis, not just for Carter, but for the democratic system — and not just in America.

For at least 60 years, cheap oil has been part of the American political equation, an assumption of American democracy, so that to some Europeans it seemed almost that America was oil. In 1923 two English oil experts, Davenport and Cooke, wrote: "Travel but a little in the country and you will gain the impression that the modernism of the United States flowed from its oil wells...Does not the American live on oil? Certainly he cannot move without it."

In the years of expansion of cars and highways, the right to cheap oil became an unspoken amendment to the American constitution, while the oil companies became a kind of parallel government, reviled but still entrusted with providing the crucial means for a totally reconstructed life-style.

The most spectacular example, Los Angeles, was not (as most people think) first built along the highways; it was originally served by an expensive electric railway whose forlorn tracks and bridges can still be seen alongside the roads.

But the oil companies bought up the railway and closed it down, ensuring the monopoly of cars and gasoline. In the post-war decades, American cheap oil came to be regarded even more as a basic democratic right, as the interstate highways became the new arteries of the nation, as the railroad system crumbled and as the extension of suburbia made

emphasis on this unity stems from

of the American people and organizations. And so, as many as 82 U.S. Congressmen have signed a petition to the U.S. president asking him not to create a task force in the Gulf to protect the oil supplies, the paper said.

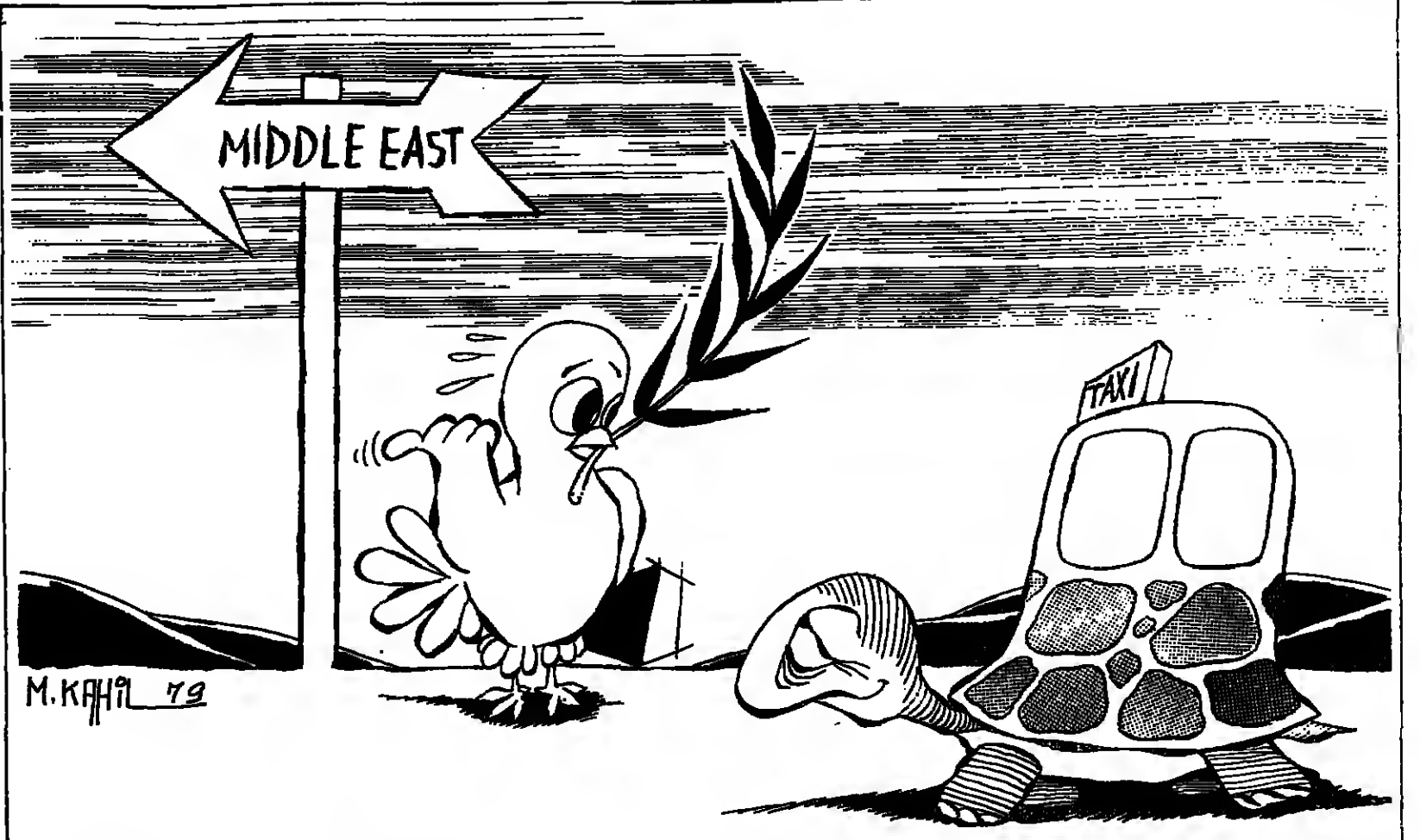
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our strong faith in the legitimacy of the Palestinian rights and also from our fears of increasing psychological, economic and social pressures against the Palestinians living in the occupied territory and of recurring armed assaults on Palestinian refugees living in camps in South Lebanon."

The paper added that "the example of national unity being presented by the Palestinians in the occupied territories and those living under miserable conditions in camps is ideal for the leaders of different Palestinian organizations to follow. National unity was needed to boost Arab and international efforts now being made to create an objective formula for a peaceful, equitable and comprehensive settlement to the Middle East conflict," the paper added.

Commenting on TV programs, a contributor to Al-Madina sug-



## Portugal's 100-day march to new elections

By David Reid

LISBON —

Portugal's first woman prime minister, Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo, has described her caretaker task as a 100-day march to general elections in the autumn.

Her conservative opponents, to quote a recent headline, regard it more as a 100-day war, accusing her of lacking the impartiality needed for her delicate mission.

The ferocity of the rightist attacks on the 49-year-old former ambassador to UNESCO has astonished most political observers here.

Dr. Francisco sa Carneiro, the mercurial Oporto lawyer who heads the center-right Social Democrats, denounced President Antonio Ramalho Eanes' choice of Miss Pintasilgo as part of a plan to turn Portugal into a socialist-leaning, Third World-oriented military regime.

Professor Diogo Freitas do Amaral, leader of the conservative Center Democrats, said the new premier has socialist and progressive sympathies and was the worst possible choice for the job.

The two rightist parties, with the small Monarchist Party (PPM) have formed a loose alliance aimed at ending the present left-wing majority in parliament at the next elections.

Judging by recent public statements, however, it seems the election campaign could already have begun with the premier and the president the main targets of the right rather than the Socialists, Portugal's largest party, and the Communists.

General Eanes' decision to dissolve the assembly and call new elections, but to make this subject to parliamentary approval of a caretaker cabinet, was

one of his classic "Judgments of Solomon."

He has managed at once to displease the right, who urged a speedy dissolution, and the Socialists, who argued that elections could have been averted until they were constitutionally due next year.

General Eanes decided that elections this autumn were the only democratic way out because of the impossibility of finding a stable coalition in the assembly which emerged from the country's first free elections for half a century.

Socialist leader Mario Soares, who ruled for 16 months after the 1976 elections with a minority government, and then for a further six months in partnership with the conservatives, said he could have returned to power until 1980 with the help of dissident Social Democrats who broke away from Dr. sa Carneiro last April.

But General Eanes, who dismissed Dr. Soares as premier just over a year ago after the collapse of his second government, would have none of it, regarding the combination as too fragile to last.

His ruling recalled his demotion of two top generals last year in what was seen as part of a steady process of ending military involvement in politics.

Both the then army chief of staff, General Vasco da Rocha Vieira, and the leftist military governor of Lisbon, General Vasco Lourenco, lost their jobs and reverted to the ranks of colonel and major respectively.

Again this year General Eanes had to take the tough decision of vetoing a Socialist-sponsored bill of amnesty for those implicated in the abortive right and left-wing coups of 1975, the turbulent year after the revolution which ended half a century of right-wing dictatorship.

Despite loud protests from the armed forces hierarchy, the outgoing assembly exercised its constitutional right and overruled the presidential veto — by the required absolute majority held by Socialists and Communists.

General Eanes is now constitutionally bound to promulgate the amnesty — and he has proved a stickler for obeying the 1976 constitution to the letter.

Miss Pintasilgo's success in organizing fair elections this November could have an important bearing on General Eanes' chances of re-election should he decide to stand again in 1981.

The three major parties which backed his triumphant rise to power in 1976 — Socialists, Social and Center Democrats — have all clashed with him for one reason or another. Ironically the Communists, whose candidate came a bad fourth in the 1976 presidential polls, have recently adopted a carefully neutral attitude. But both they and the Socialists have had kind words to say about Miss Pintasilgo.

One theory widely voiced in political quarters here is that the rightist campaign against Miss Pintasilgo has been pitched so virulently for electoral purposes.

The new premier must take some early and unpopular decisions in the economic field — including higher prices for fuel, transport and other public services — which are bound to mean more belt-tightening for the Portuguese.

This would be an exasperating denouement indeed for General Eanes, who has several times tried and failed over the past three years to bring the two parties together. And it would raise the inevitable question: "was the 100-day march really necessary?" — (R)

## Can any U.S. president survive the energy crisis?

By Anthony Sampson

LONDON —

In the chorus of abuse that has greeted President Jimmy Carter's political maneuvers, it is worth considering whether the current energy crisis would not bring down any president. It may be a crisis, not just for Carter, but for the democratic system — and not just in America.

For at least 60 years, cheap oil has been part of the American political equation, an assumption of American democracy, so that to some Europeans it seemed almost that America was oil. In 1923 two English oil experts, Davenport and Cooke, wrote: "Travel but a little in the country and you will gain the impression that the modernism of the United States flowed from its oil wells...Does not the American live on oil? Certainly he cannot move without it."

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The most spectacular example, Los Angeles, was not (as most people think) first built along the highways; it was originally served by an expensive electric railway whose forlorn tracks and bridges can still be seen alongside the roads.

But the oil companies bought up the railway and closed it down, ensuring the monopoly of cars and gasoline. In the post-war decades, American cheap oil came to be regarded even more as a basic democratic right, as the interstate highways became the new arteries of the nation, as the railroad system crumbled and as the extension of suburbia made

two cars a necessity.

And cheap fuel was now able to transform the climate. The cities of Texas, which had been barely habitable in high summer, were walled in with their own atmosphere, and an extraordinary new mass migration began, away from the more temperate Eastern Seaboard to the newly cooled cities of the South and South West.

It was a rash gamble on the continuity of cheap fuel; but at the time it seemed almost as plentiful as water.

During this long heyday of oil, successive presidents learned to their cost about the difficulties of controlling the oil companies. Roosevelt learnt a bitter lesson during World War II, when he tried to set up a federal oil corporation to conduct oil business with Saudi Arabia, which was ruthlessly frustrated by Texaco and Standard Oil of California.

"The trouble with this country," Roosevelt once said, "is that you can't win an election without the oil bloc, and you can't govern with it."

But there was not much public worry about the future of oil supplies, and when the historic turning point occurred in 1948, when the U.S. became a net importer of oil, hardly anyone noticed or cared. The public complaint was still that their oil should be still cheaper. And even today most Americans, according to the polls, are unaware of their dependence on imported oil.

In the light of this history of glib and dependence, it is hardly surprising that Carter is facing a political crisis in trying to induce some sense of reality, while Congress is accurately representing the refusal of American voters to face up to it.

But it is not just Carter who has failed to offer a convincing alternative program to rescue the coun-

try from this dependence. A high-powered team of Harvard experts, after six years of study, has just published their recommendations in a book called *Energy Future*, which is the basis of Senator Edward Kennedy's alternative plan.

They are pessimistic about the future of coal or nuclear supplies, and put most of their faith in new forms of conservation. But they do not really face up to the possibility of having to change the "auto way of life" which they say is simply "a fact of life in American life."

Nor is that surprising. Europeans, and still more the inhabitants of poorer countries, are inclined to depict the American predicament in moralizing terms, as if that whole network of highways, filling stations, suburbs and air-conditioned skyscrapers were a kind of new Babylon whose day of retribution has come.

And certainly the waste of the precious fluid, which could be used for fertilizers for the Third World, is increasingly repugnant.

How good for Americans to have to retreat back to the inner cities, to community life, car pools, commuter trains and other strongholds of European morality. A clever new advertisement for British Rail expresses something of the British attitude, showing a deserted filling station, with grass growing up through the concrete, while a new, sleek, high-speed train zooms above it. "British Rail: the backbone of the nation."

But the fact is that America does not really have that choice; it is now not a question of morality but of survival. No doubt there will be much more conservation, smaller cars, and a move back to the inner cities; already the U.S. has reduced its oil consumption more effectively than Europe. But the

notion of restructuring American society, away from the car back to mass transport and concentrated cities, is not yet conceivable within a democratic system, as Congress has made perfectly plain.

So Carter, faced with the necessity to do something on one side, and the intense resistance of car drivers or Congress on the other, has done what most other presidents would do, which Nixon and Ford did before him.

He has promised massive projects for the future, and nothing much for the present; and he has taken refuge in the traditional Democratic remedy of blaming the oil companies. The energy crisis may well cause his downfall; but the roots of the crisis are longer and deeper than his presidency; and he will not be the only victim, either in America or Europe.

For the American experience is not as different from Europe as we would like to imagine; and in the post-war years Europe became dangerously dependent on oil with far less justification. Already, after 1973, the energy crisis played a part in removing Olof Palme from power in Sweden and Ted Heath in Britain. And Britain today shows, as she becomes temporarily self-sufficient in oil, worrying signs of repeating the American experience: both in allowing the oil to feed its complacency, and in letting the oil companies become the arbiters of its energy policy.

It is an odd irony that Margaret Thatcher should now be so anxious to diminish the British National Oil Corporation, which is the kind of instrument that an American president would now dream of. But the American experience shows all too painfully how, if a country cannot control its oil, the oil will very soon control it. — (OFNS)

## saudi press review

Most newspapers Monday held with a report on the Council of Ministers' meeting which was held Sunday night under the chairmanship of Prince Abdullah, second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, to discuss the housing and the high seas fishing projects. The PLO's warning on the United States' designs on Arab unity and Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri's reported intention to dissolve the Socialist Union for fanning the disturbances in the country were other leading stories in the newspapers. One paper said in its lead story that the Kuwaiti delegate at the United Nations hoped the U.S. would veto the amended draft resolution on the Middle East.

Stories featured on the front pages also included one that said that the Palestine Central Council has authorized the PLO to pursue contacts at all levels. Another story reported violent clashes between Morocco and the Polisario. Newspapers prominently featured the disturbances in Sudan and the removal of the First Vice President Abdul Qassem Muhammad Ibrahim from all his posts.

One front page story said the notables of Nablus on the occupied West Bank of the River Jordan refused to meet with the Egyptian Prime Minister. One paper highlighted a report that Kuwait was preparing a working paper, on behalf of the Arab states, to be submitted to the U.N. Security Council late this month.

Writing on reported foreign threats to invade the oil fields, Al-Madina said in an editorial that these "hollow plots" have been widely condemned everywhere, particularly in U.S. legislative circles. The dangerous trend of some prejudiced people who are influenced by Zionist propaganda does not satisfy or please the majority

of the American people and organizations. And so, as many as 82 U.S. Congressmen have signed a petition to the U.S. president asking him not to create a task force in the Gulf to protect the oil supplies, the paper said.

"Such thinking on the part of the U.S. Congressmen provides ample testimony to the fact that colonial ideology remains unacceptable among international society, and its rejection forms the basis of growth for the international relations in a congenial atmosphere," the paper said.

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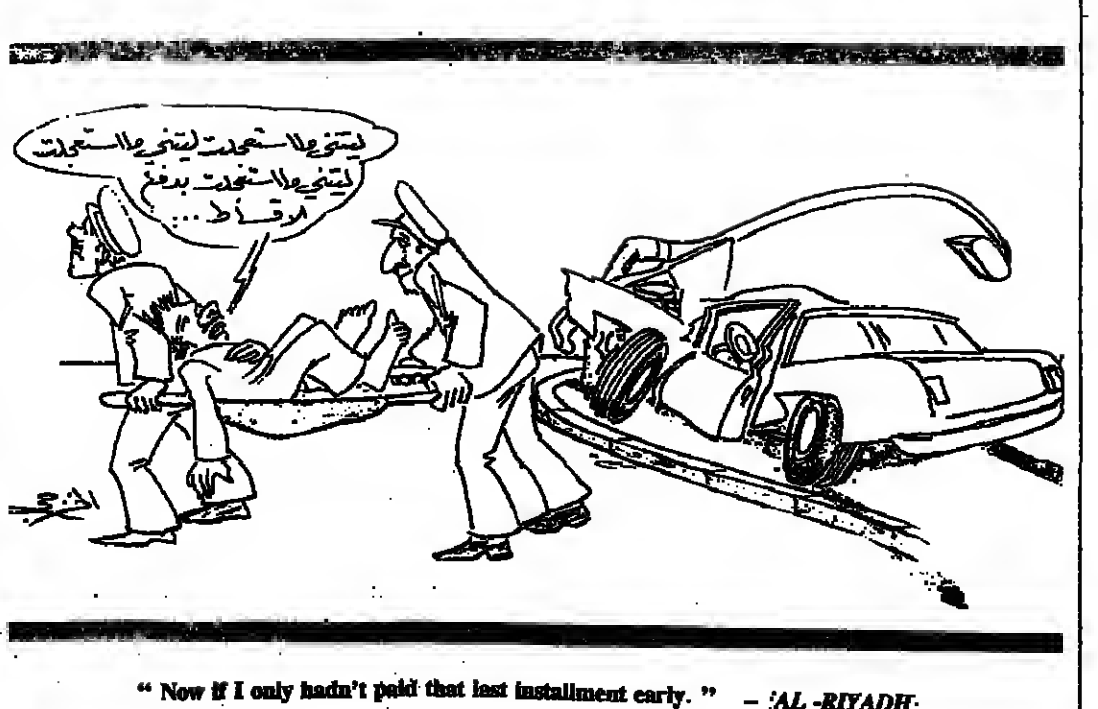
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Commenting on TV programs, a contributor to Al-Madina sug-

gested that short but interesting orientation programs could be far better than protracted ordinary ones, presented just to fill gaps of time.

The writer said the programs were presented now as if the television was set on automatic, without anyone around to present the programs. "And the way the programs are presented gives the feeling that someone was waiting the end to bury back home." The writer found TV programs in the neighboring countries more interesting despite the fact, as he said, that their hardships were far greater than those felt locally.

In order to make the programs appealing, the writer felt it should be necessary to put our heart and soul together in the programs and to buy good series from outside. Beside pleasing the viewers, such a course of action may also achieve the desired objective, he added.



"Now if I only hadn't paid that last installment early." — AL-RIYADH



# Looking back on ten years of violence

## Why Londonderry wasn't Little Rock

By Conor Cruise O'Brien

Ten years ago, on 12th August, 1969, a number of Catholic youths in Londonderry, Northern Ireland, made a stone-throwing attack on a Protestant procession, that of the Apprentice Boys on its way to commemorate, on the city walls, the relief of the city by Protestant forces, defeating a Catholic siege in 1690.

The stone-throwing youths were pursued by the police into the Bogside, the Catholic ghetto outside the walls of Londonderry. The police were predominantly a Protestant force, responsible to an entirely Protestant government at that time, under powers devolved to the provincial parliament at Stormont by the parliament of the United Kingdom.

When units of this police force tried to make their way into the Bogside, their entry was resisted by Catholic militants, using petrol bombs as well as stones, and taking cover behind street barricades and on the roofs of houses. These proceedings received instantaneous and vast publicity, both in the

of a system and a regime which had lasted in Northern Ireland since 1920, the year in which Northern Ireland came into being under Lloyd George's Government of Ireland Act of that year.

That Act was the result of three forces: — the manifest desire of most Catholics in Ireland for control over their own affairs; the not-less-manifest desire of Ulster Protestants not to be included in any kind of Catholic-majority political unit, and a general desire of the British people to be rid of Ireland and its controversies, for ever, if possible.

Lloyd George responded to these forces with usual creative ingenuity. He had to deal at that time as insurrection in the Catholic part of the island of Ireland — an insurrection of which the declared objective was independence for a united Ireland. He was prepared to go quite a distance towards independence, for the Catholic part of Ireland, but he knew he could not deliver a united Ireland and that an attempt to do so would involve him in attempting to coerce Ulster Protestants

Catholic part of Ireland was concerned, its polity evolved from the limited autonomy for a 26 counties 'Free State', resulting from the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921, into the independent sovereign statehood of the Republic of Ireland today. The Republic was an eminently viable unit, with a high degree of consensus.

Northern Ireland, on the other hand, contained two distinct populations, with a long history of mutual antagonism — Ulster Protestants, originally of Scottish and English origin, established in the province since the 17th century, and Catholics descended mainly from the Gaelic-speaking original inhabitants of the province. Given the nature of the relations between these two populations, developed government meant the permanent political hegemony of the Protestant majority over the Catholic minority.

The parliament of Northern Ireland was defined by Lord Craigavon, in a famous phrase, as "A Protestant parliament for a Protestant people." This was an accurate enough account of the work-

generally, on the grounds that they were likely to be disloyal, could hardly be expected to generate loyalty among Catholics.

In fact, the degree of disaffection among Catholics, though quite real, was sometimes exaggerated by friend and foe alike. A survey carried out in 1968, on the eve of the collapse of the system, showed that one-third of Catholics accepted the constitution of Northern Ireland (as it then stood, on a basis of devolution); one-third rejected it; and one-third gave no opinion.

During most of the history of devolved government in Northern Ireland, both the main British parties and successive British Governments agreed not to look too closely at how the devolved institutions were actually being worked. A convention grew up whereby questions could not even be asked on the subject at Westminster; these were "matters for the government of Northern Ireland." In this way, the Catholic population of Northern Ireland had become, in relation to an important range of matters affect-

'Protestant Parliament for a Protestant people'. There is no longer any system of official discrimination against Catholics. British intervention in Northern Ireland in August two years ago, accomplished what Federal intervention — most dramatically at Little Rock, Arkansas in 1957 — accomplished in the states of the Confederacy.

What went wrong? Why does that suggestive analogy not work? Why should methods which ended all official racial discrimination in Dixie with a minimum of violence, have led, in Northern Ireland, not only to the ending of all official religious discrimination, but also to ten years of savage, liberal politico-sectarian violence, with no end yet in sight?

Why was Londonderry so different from Little Rock? Many Protestants thought they knew the answer. The difference was that the civil rights movement in Dixie was *Really* about civil rights. The civil rights movement in northern Ireland was about uniting Ireland. Whites in Dixie were not threatened with incorporation in a black Republic. Protestants in Northern Ireland were threatened with incorporation in a Catholic Republic.

Most participants in the civil rights movement, sympathizers with it and even outside observers rejected that diagnosis with scorn. I was a sympathizer, and a minor occasional participant, and I know that those who started the movement genuinely wanted civil rights, of which they had been genuinely deprived.

But — and it is a very large 'but' indeed — there were others in that movement who wanted something quite different. They wanted revolution. And the revolution they wanted was the same revolution as the then leaders of the IRA wanted. And by August 1969 it was people of this stamp who were setting the pace for what by then was a civil rights movement only in name. The IRA was providing the stewards for the civil rights marches. The standard bearer of the movement, the symbolic figure of August, 1969, the Pasionaria of the Bogside — and I do not use that title derisively — was Bernadette Devlin. And Bernadette Devlin was, and is, a part of the Republican Movement of which the heart has always been the IRA.

The IRA leadership at this time was Marxist, and the rhetoric of the movement as a whole at this time was red rather than green — or rather, it was a curious iridescent fabric, red in some lights, green in others. These people were not demanding incorporation of Northern Ireland into the Republic. Theoretically they were working for revolution in both parts of Ireland. Theoretically also they were working for unity of the whole working class, both Protestant and Catholic. In practice, there was no prospect of revolution in the Republic, and no prospect of unity between the Catholic and Protestant sections of the working class. It was the Protestant workers who most hated the republican and civil rights movement — seeing the two as the same, and aimed at the destruction, not only of Stormont, but also of the very existence of Northern Ireland. Essentially, this was true. The IRA might want revolution in both parts of the island, but it was only in Northern Ireland that anything resembling revolutionary conditions existed. Whatever the theory involved might say, the strategy of the IRA, and of the militant civil rights leaders who were part of that strategy was aimed at breaking up the status quo, with a vague assumption that some kind of millennium would then ensue, uniting Catholic and Protestant in a Workers' Republic of all Ireland.

As far as breaking up the status quo was concerned the whole thing was a big success: so big that it broke the IRA in two. In terms of the declared objectives of the civil rights movement, the deployment of British troops was a crucial victory, heralding the end of sectarian government in Northern Ireland. But in terms of the gut feelings of most IRA men, the arrival of British troops, welcomed as they were by the Catholic population as their protectors, constituted both an outrageous anomaly and a crowning humiliation. The IRA leaders, whose political strategy had been so brilliantly successful — up to a point — had failed utterly in a military role. Their men lacked the arms and training to resist the Protestant attacks, and they were jeered at accordingly in the Catholic ghettos. A popular graffiti ran: IRA I Ran Away.

The tragedy of the decade stems from the reflex of *machismo* evoked in a large section of the officers and men of the IRA by that experience and by those taunts. This section now broke away to form the Provisional IRA. Their immediate aims were to



In Armagh a massive section of Scotch Street lies devastated after car bomb went off during an IRA offensive last year which cut across 14 towns in 74 minutes.

reconstitute the IRA as an effective military force — without any ideology than old-fashioned Catholic nationalism — and to get the Catholics to see the British Army not as their protectors but as their enemies. Their longer-term aims were to get the British Army out of Northern Ireland, and then to unify Ireland.

The program implied many years of bloodshed and suffering in order to get back to the point of departure — to the civil war between Catholic and Protestant which Belfast troops were deployed to stop in August 1969, thereby saving the Catholic population of Belfast from being overwhelmed by hostile forces. The IRA of course pretended, in a perfunctory sort of way, that there would be no such civil war: after the British withdrew the Protestants would, in some mysterious way, turn out to agree with the IRA and enter a united Ireland. In fact, the IRA knew there would be civil war, but with the IRA, this time, in the heroic role which should have been theirs in August 1969.

What they were — and are — really looking for is a replay. They may yet get it.

If the Catholics of Northern Ireland had understood what the Provisionals were up to and where it must lead, which in Belfast at least, meant the destruction of the

the introduction of internment, developed its own tough policies, including systematic ill-treatment of suspects later condemned by the European Court at Strasbourg. Then on Sunday, 30th January, 1972, one British army unit went too far in Londonderry. On that day, British paratroopers, dispersing an illegal anti-internment demonstration, shot and killed thirteen Catholic young men, who may have been harassing them, but who were not armed.

The shock of international indignation after Londonderry's Bloody Sunday were probably largely instrumental in inducing the British Government to change from policies approved by Protestants in Northern Ireland, to policies designed to attract Catholic support.

The first and most lasting of the measures taken under the new policy line was the 'pruning' of the Parliament at Stormont, announced on 24th March, 1972. It was in fact a termination. The Stormont parliament has not met since that date, and is unlikely to meet again — unless indeed (which is quite possible), it meets as the parliament of an independent Northern Ireland after British withdrawal.

The Government also announced the appointment of a Secretary of State for Northern

the conference which ratified them — was to be a power-sharing executive. That is to say an executive in which representatives of the Catholic minority would have a guaranteed number of seats. Members of this executive would then sit jointly with members of the Dublin Government on a Council of Ireland, whose powers were vaguely adumbrated.

Now, this was very nice, for Catholics. What did it have to offer to Protestants? Protestants who had been quite happy with majority rule saw few attractions in sharing power with Catholics and no attractions at all in a Council of Ireland. The then leader of the Ulster Unionists, Brian Faulkner, who accepted these arrangements and tried to work them, argued that by giving Catholics a share in government Sunningdale would isolate the IRA, and thus make peace.

Faulkner, may well have been right but we cannot know because there was to be no long term for Sunningdale. The IRA had the power if not to prove him wrong at least to convince Protestants that he was wrong. By keeping up the violence, including some spectacular explosions in the center of Belfast they made the point that Sunningdale did not mean peace. And if it did not, then there was no attraction left in it for Protestants.

The Protestant opponents of Sunningdale, of whom the most vociferous was the Rev. Ian Paisley, concentrated their main denunciations on the Council of Ireland. They charged that the Council was the thin end of the wedge. It meant that the unity of Ireland was on the way, incorporating Protestants in a Catholic State. In vain Faulkner denied this, saying that there was no question of progress towards unity. In vain, because his Catholic partners were corroborating the charges of his Protestant enemies. The Catholic partners, most notably John Hume, in 'selling' Sunningdale to their own electorate consistently implied, and sometimes said outright that Sunningdale did mean progress towards unity, of which the Council was an instalment. By going on in this way the Catholic partners — with some help also from Dublin — were helping to dig the political graves of their Protestant partners, and consequently of power-sharing itself.

The power-sharing executive came into being at the beginning of 1974. It died in the spring, isolated and powerless before a massive strike of the Protestant working class, organized by an *ad hoc* body, the Ulster Workers' Council. The Council of Ireland pre-deceased the Executive, having been jettisoned with the consent of the Catholic partners, but far too late to do Brian Faulkner any good.

Harold Wilson's government was blamed, especially by Catholics, for the collapse of power-sharing. It should be clear that if Britain disengages from Northern Ireland, under American and other pressure, Northern Ireland will go for independence, not for unification. It will be independence under siege, with Protestant security forces, and no tolerance for dissidents, or presumed dissidents — that is, Catholics. There would be savage conflicts inside Northern Ireland, and, as a result, almost certainly, war with the Republic. The most probable consequence in this century would not be unity, but a new border in a different place, with two hostile States in Ireland, and a ghastly heritage of suffering and bitterness.

That is the end towards which those who are at present trying to 'destabilise' direct rule are in fact working, though they do not seem to know it.

The fact that they genuinely do not seem to know it, and are able to ignore glaringly obvious signs in itself extraordinary since they include some highly intelligent people. It is as if minds which appear to be rational and moderate are in fact the irrational grip of a blind tribal-territorial instinct, driven into collision with the other tribe.



The most moving victims of war are always the children. A young boy recovers in a Belfast hospital after a bomb explosion.

United Kingdom and in the rest of the world.

In Dublin, the prime minister of the Government of the Republic of Ireland, Mr. Jack Lynch, said on television on the 13th of August that the Republic could not "stand idly by" while such events were going on. In Northern Ireland, this statement was widely interpreted, by Catholics and Protestants alike, as meaning that an invasion of Northern Ireland by forces from the Republic was on the way.

The violence which had begun in Londonderry, and which there had remained at a non-lethal level, now spread to Belfast and increased in intensity. The Catholic militants there staged an attack on a police station, as a diversion to relieve the pressure on the militants of the Bogside. Protestant militants saw this in effect as the insurrection of a Fifth Column, preceding the incursion of the Catholic army from the South. They reacted correspondingly, with extreme violence against the Catholic population and units of the police joined in on their side. Six people — five of them Catholics — were killed and more than a hundred injured.

These proceedings also received widespread publicity and television coverage. Opinion, both in Britain and in the world, reacted strongly against the spectacle of an apparently partisan police, seeming to help rather than to restrain a sectarian mob.

It was in these conditions that the Labor government of Harold Wilson decided to deploy British troops first in Londonderry and then in Belfast. Nominally, these troops were deployed "in support of the civil power." In practice, this meant that responsibility for security in Northern Ireland was now taken from the hands of the devolved government at Stormont and reverted to Westminster which has, of course, exclusive control over all military forces in the United Kingdom. The Northern Ireland police force, the Royal Ulster Constabulary, remained responsible to the Minister for Home Affairs in the Stormont Government so far as general policing was concerned, but was subordinated to the military command in relation to security matters.

These events signalled the end

after coercing — or perhaps while still attempting to coerce — Irish Catholics. Lloyd George therefore decided to get the essentially non-negotiable Ulster question out of the way before opening a negotiation with the Catholic rebels (who had a democratic mandate from the Catholic parts of Ireland and only from those). The removal of the Ulster question from the effective sphere of the coming negotiations with the Catholic Irish was dramatically epitomized by the opening by King George V of the parliament of Northern Ireland at Stormont. Lloyd George then opened the negotiations with the Catholic rebels which led to the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921, and a settlement based on the partition of the island, providing each part with a parliament of its own.

There is something of a historical puzzle about the creation of the parliament of Northern Ireland. The Catholics of Ireland had of course long demanded a parliament of their own (although they wanted one for all Ireland, in which Protestants would have been in the minority). But the Ulster Unionists headed by Edward Carson, whose vigorous opposition, in the years before the First World War had wrecked the original project of Home Rule for all Ireland, had never demanded a separate parliament for Northern Ireland. They had simply insisted that Northern Ireland should remain part of the United Kingdom: a demand which would have been satisfied by direct rule from Westminster, as prevails today. In retrospect, we can see that it would have been much better if this had been the solution adopted. However, Lloyd George presumably preferred a solution that would symbolize the fact that the division of Ireland represented the conflicting wills of two sections of Irishmen, and not a British insistence on annexing a part of Ireland.

Lloyd George's policy worked, in a way, over two generations. If you did not look at it too closely, it seemed to work so well, up to about the middle of the 1960's, that there no longer seemed to be a problem. A.J.P. Taylor, towards the end of this period, could write of Lloyd George that he had 'solved the Irish problem in 1921'.

As far as the overwhelmingly

ing of devolved institutions in Northern Ireland. In all matters coming under the authority of these institutions, the Catholic population suffered from a considerable degree of discrimination, particularly affecting the areas of jobs, housing and policing. There was also some gerrymandering of local government boundaries to Protestant advantage, the most flagrant example being in Derry where in 1969, the explosion occurred that brought the whole system to an end. But the Catholics also suffered psychologically from a humiliating symbolism directed against them, most tangibly in the form of annual marches, in which members of the ruling government took part, to commemorate centuries-old defeats of Catholics by Protestants. It was one of these marches — the annual Apprentice Boys March on the walls of Londonderry — which was the match for that explosion of August,

ing the lives of its members, effectively disfranchised: the devolved government at Stormont was permanently in the hands of its enemies and the parliament at Westminster was closed to its grievances.

Many, perhaps most, older Catholics became resigned to this situation. The grievances, though real, were not intolerable and older Catholics feared — not without reason, as events were to show — that the cost of trying to remedy these grievances might be heavier than the grievances themselves.

However, many Catholics who grew up since the World War II were unwilling to accept any form of second-class citizenship. This generation had benefited from the welfare state in post-war Britain. In matters which, like social welfare, and subsidised access to higher education, fell directly under the government of the

United Kingdom, Catholics were not subject to any discrimination.

By the sixties, this generation of Catholics was on the move. Their leaders were articulate, well-informed, courageous and astute. They grasped the possibilities of publicity. They had seen how the civil rights movement in America's South, by being willing to provide confrontation with the peculiar laws and practices of that region, had forced the ostent of those laws and practices and also the brutality needed to enforce them on the attention of the whole country. For blacks in the South read Catholics in Northern Ireland. The analogy was not precise but it was something more important: it was potentially suggestive. The civil rights movement as a whole aimed to secure equal rights for Catholics, through tactics closely resembling those which had won equal rights for blacks in Dixie. It was a reasonable and proper aim, and it was in fact attained. The system against which it was directed was destroyed. There is no longer any

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1969. The stones that greeted the marchers were the long delayed response to the pennies which it was the custom of the marchers to toss down from the walls into the Catholic ghetto.

Many Ulster Protestants felt, in varying ways, uneasy about this. The discrimination could however be seen as necessary, not for religious reasons, but out of the need to protect and vindicate the institutions of Northern Ireland against a politically disloyal population — the Catholics. In the eyes of even the most moderate Protestant Unionists, the Catholic population in general was suspect because it did not unequivocally accept Northern Ireland as part of the United Kingdom, and because it was believed to wish to incorporate the province, against the will of the majority of its population, in a Republic in which Catholics would be in a majority. Thus the exclusion of Catholics from — for example — high Civil Service posts could be seen as a political necessity. However, discrimination against Catholics

**The stones that greeted the Apprentice Boys March were the long-delayed response to the pennies which it was the custom of the marchers to toss down from the walls into the Catholic ghetto.**

Catholics they would have unequivocally rejected the Provisionals. Unfortunately, they were deeply confused about this whole matter. The same Catholics who welcomed the British troops in August — and called for more troops — also welcomed the formation and arming of the Provisionals. They saw the Provisionals not as people bent on a crazy mission of unifying Ireland by force — which is what they actually are — but as a kind of second line of defense for the Catholic ghetto.

In fact the second line, as soon as it had established itself, set out to attack the front line: the British.

In less than a year the Provisionals had succeeded in their primary objective of breaking the fraterization between the Catholics and the British troops. Organized parties of stoic-throwing youths, and British retaliation did much to accomplish this. Sniping and mass searches of Catholic areas by troops looking for provisional arms did the rest. By August 1970 the Catholics were bitter. The troops were more bitter against the Catholics. The very people they had been sent in to rescue were now shouting obscenities at them.

In the mean time, the Provisionals, with some help from members of Lynch's government in Dublin, had got weapons and training. Those who supplied the weapons may have thought of them as going to a defensive force. The Provisionals themselves thought differently. Their armed offensive really began in 1971. At the beginning of that year the death-list owing to political violence stood at twenty; by the end of that year it stood at ten times that number. From then until now, the sniper's bullet, the body-trapped car, the land mine in the country road, the bomb in the pub or the cafe, have been events of regular occurrence in Northern Ireland.

The Conservative Government in Britain at first made a tough response to the mounting violence in Northern Ireland. In August 1971 it introduced internment without trial and locked up considerable numbers of IRA suspects. Internment had been used before, in earlier phases of IRA violence, and had worked. This time, however, it was followed by a wave of rioting in the Catholic areas, and by even higher levels of violence. It became clear that the new IRA, in the conditions following August 1969, had put down deeper roots inside the Catholic community than any previous version of the IRA.

The Army in the period follow-

Ireland: William Whitelaw. Whitelaw brought to Northern Ireland an ingenuity and a creativity not experienced by the Province since the days of Lloyd George. Unfortunately, the institutions he devised were destined to be much more short-lived than those set up by Lloyd George.

Whitelaw's laudable aim was to set up institutions in Northern Ireland which would be acceptable both to Catholics and Protestants. His efforts to move in that direction included talks with the leaders of the Provisional IRA. But this was a mistake. The IRA is not interested in improved representative institutions within a Northern Ireland that remains part of the United Kingdom. What they want is to get the Brits out and then deal with the Prots. When they found Whitelaw was not in fact a 'Brits out' man, they denounced him for breaking his word and went on a new rampage of murder.

The talks did accomplish two things, neither of them in the least desired by Whitelaw.

The first was to raise the prestige of the IRA and therefore its capacity to stay in business. Since the prorogation of Stormont, the IRA had been under considerable Catholic pressure to stop the killing. For the IRA leaders to be known to hold talks with Whitelaw (and earlier with Harold Wilson) raised their standing in the Catholic community and their capacity to resist pressure.

It has been one of the malign characteristics of the past decade that whenever the IRA seems to be on the way down some political figure in Ireland, Britain or America does something to help it on up again.

The second undesired effect was the sharp raising of the level of Protestant suspicion of Whitelaw and of any institutions to be offered by him.

Protestant militias were now murdering Catholics in retaliation for IRA murders. Murders by Protestants are generally referred to in the press as 'sectarian' murders, thus making them seem somehow more respectable and archaic than the 'political' murders committed by the other side. In fact both sets of murders are reciprocal acts in a civil war, at present waged at low intensity, but due to rise to high intensity if the intervening 400 British troops are removed.

Whitelaw, despite daunting portents, proceeded with his plans to set up new institutions in Northern Ireland. The core of the new institutions — known collectively as 'Sunningdale' from the place of



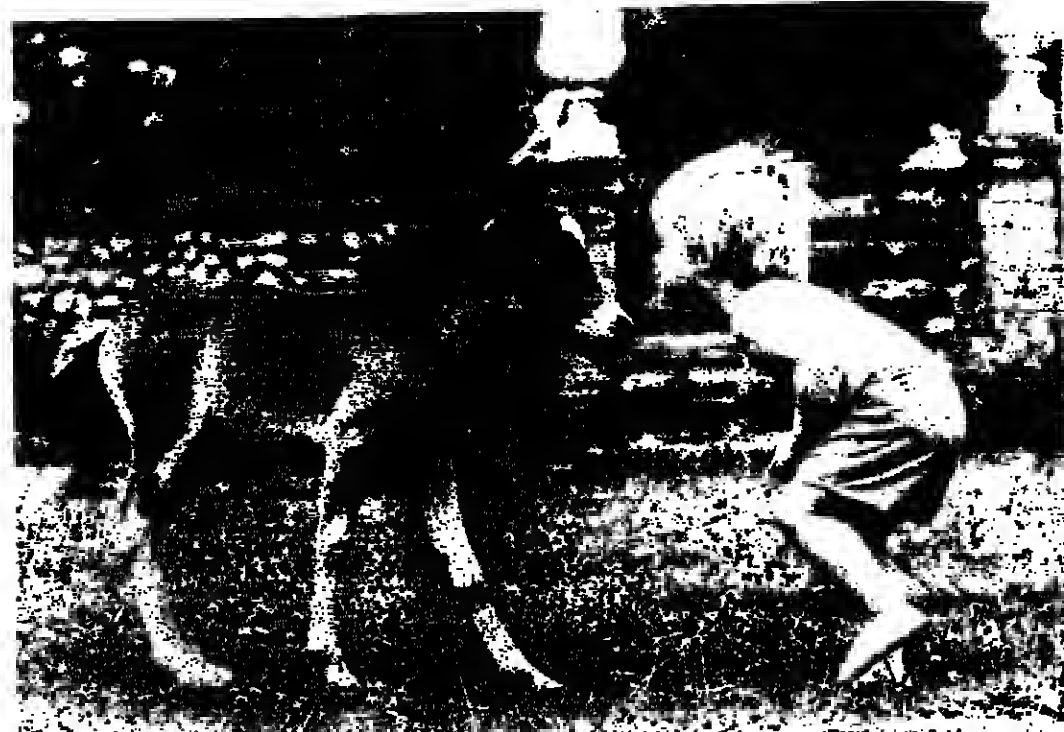
## Foals are the game which Lords pursue

Lord and Lady Fisher are the proud "parents" of the latest addition to their zoo at Kilverstone Hall in Norfolk, on the east coast of England. The foal is only 16 inches tall and two weeks old.

It is one of a rare breed from Argentina, and to actually have one born in England is a dream come true for Lord and Lady Fisher, pioneers of breeding miniature animals at their wildlife park and Latin American Zoo. The new foal was named Evita. Apart from her size, what makes Evita unique is her birth from the first imported horse of this breed from the Andes. Her mother, Pieta, has been closely and anxiously watched over by Lady Fisher, 53, who discovered the breed on her travels in search for miniature animals. The normal gestation period for a horse is 11 months, but these rare horses take 13 and require a great deal of pre-natal attention.



Lord and Lady Fisher



Evita and two-legged friend... head on



Evita with mom Pieta



Evita with OESD shaggy friend



**SUNDIAL ACCURACY** : Designed by California artist Jacques Overhoff, this sundial is located at the top of a hill in San Francisco and is guaranteed to keep 100 per cent accurate time. The sundial was invented thousands of years ago by the ancient Egyptians. Picture shows a girl racing against time.



(Photo by Harry Turnbull)

**PRINCIPAL EXILE** : John Biddy 69, (left), left Lancaster, north east England, at the age of ten in 1917. He sailed to Canada in an old freighter which had been badly damaged in World War I convoy duties. He eventually became a big school in Edmonton, Alberta. John is seen in the picture with his travelling buddy, Don Flack (right), an editor, also from Edmonton. Both John and Don were visiting Lancaster as part of their two-month cycle tour of Great Britain.

**RILEY & BRAITHWAITE [SPORTS] LTD**  
LEN HILL FIVEA BED LTA PROFESSIONAL LEARN TENNIS COACH



(Photo by Harry Turnbull)

**SPORTS NEWS** : For a quiet time with his Sunday newspaper, a citizen of Lancaster, north east England, sits in the sun and studies the sports news. He picked an appropriate spot.



(Photo by Harry Turnbull)

**SEPULCHRAL COLUMNS** : At the first shadow it will be .... Picture shows father and son taking time out to examine the ancient sundial in the grounds of Lancaster Castle, Lancashire, England. Blair wrote in *The Grave*, "Sepulchral columns wrestle, but in vain, With all-subduing Time." "In Day is done, Longfellow wrote, "Not from the grand old masters, Not from the bards sublime, Whose distant footsteps echo, Through the corridors of Time." "In *Twelfth Night* Shakespeare gave us, "Time rolls his ceaseless course." The little guy on the sundial pedestal just wanted to know how the infernal contraption worked. He held up one finger and found, surprisingly, that it was two o'clock!



**CHANNEL RACE** : The 5th International Channel Race was sponsored by His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Bin Fahd Abdul Aziz. The prize for the winner is \$2,500. Picture shows, from left.... Raymond Scott (chairman of the Channel Swimming Association), Councillor John M. Jaques, and Nasser Al Barraka (Saudi Arabian Swimming Federation).



**MIRACLE HANDS** : Ann Leigh Robertson is a girl with miracle hands. From Scotland, Leigh Ann was born with fused fingers and thumbs. Doctors performed the miracle. Ann Leigh is seen in the picture with her mother Maizie, 28.



## West Germans ahead with coal to gasoline

By Michael Beller  
ESSEN, West Germany, Aug. 13 (WP) — Today an economy without coal is inconceivable in a Germany which wishes to remain politically independent. Therefore, German motor fuel must be a reality, even if this entails sacrifice. There in 1932. They are not much different from words used in recent days by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and U.S. President Jimmy Carter as both seek to exploit technology in the fight for fuel independence that Carter has called "the moral equivalent of war."

Here in the Ruhr, the heartland of West German coal mining, there is a sense, at least among some old-timers, of technological déjà vu, of having been along this path at an earlier time.

Indeed, as the Carter administration sets out on a new multi-billion-dollar program to try to turn coal into gasoline, the West Germans are trying to reconstruct and improve a technique they pioneered 70 years ago, which Hitler later exploited and the Western allies then ordered shut down after the defeat of Hitler's armies.

**Synthetic fuels**  
In the debate that is growing in the West especially in the United States, about the feasibility of so-called synthetic fuels, it is often overlooked that during Hitler's Third Reich Germany built a dozen coal-hydrogenation plants that were turning out about 28 million barrels of gasoline annually, 75 percent of German consumption during the war, until allied bombers demolished the plants in mid-1944.

Today, the process being looked at again here and in the United States is based on the same one first developed in 1909 by the German chemist Friedrich Bergius, who was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1931 for his work.

That process involves mixing coal and small amounts of oil under high pressure and tempera-

ture, and then introducing hydrogen to the mixture.

At the coal mining research institute here, a small research facility is liquefying about a quarter-ton of coal daily and getting about 54 percent of that weight in oil, a figure scientists here say is a good result.

About 12 miles from here, at Bottrop, the large West German coal firm, Runkhohle A.G., started work a few weeks ago on what will be a \$170 million pilot plant that is expected to process about 200 metric tons of coal daily when it starts operating in 1981.

At the State Capital at Duesseldorf, plans are under way to have the first big commercial plant in operation, perhaps in 1986 if all goes well at Bottrop.

As in the United States, there is caution and awareness here that the technique is still very expensive — about double the refinery costs of petroleum — and has potential environmental problems. But the effort is seen as "insurance for the future" and, "as of now, the economics appear to be sufficiently within reason to go ahead" with the pilot projects, said George Koelling, chief chemist of the Mining Institute.

**Tantalizing visions**  
The history of turning coal into oil, however, is one that demands attention. It is a history dominated by tantalizing visions of independence from foreign suppliers mixed with the real-life experience of enormous costs and unpredictable twists of fate.

In 1926, Germany was far ahead of anybody in the field, and the chemical firm of I.G. Farben announced plans to build what eventually would become the hydrogenation plant at Leuna. Soon afterward came a cooperative agreement between Farben and Standard Oil of the United States.

In 1933, however, Farben and the new German leader, Adolf Hitler, signed an agreement for greatly expanded production of synthetic oil.

## U.S. cannot rely on recessions to kill inflation, economists say

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP) — U.S. congressional economists said Sunday that the United States cannot depend on a series of mild recessions in the 1980s to wipe out the inflation that threatens America's standard of living.

But the Joint Economic Committee, in a unanimous mid-year report, said the United States can enjoy nearly full employment and sharply reduced inflation in the next decade by increasing business

investment, improving the skills of the disadvantaged and cutting U.S. dependence on imported oil.

The panel, while not calling outright for across-the-board tax cuts next year, indicated support for such action to offset effects of inflation.

The committee's economists, under admittedly pessimistic assumptions that include continued sharp increasing oil prices over the next 10 years, figured

that unless inflation is checked, the price of an average home will be inflated to \$151,200 by 1988, a gallon of gasoline to \$5.80 and a loaf of bread to \$2.06.

The median household income, now \$15,200, would rise to \$36,000.

Although traditionally a downturn in the economy has been considered a potent weapon against inflation, deliberate slow growth in the 1980s would be accompanied by rapid increases in the cost of living, the report said.

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, Democrat of Texas, chairman of the committee, said in releasing the report that such a course would bring cruel hardships for the disadvantaged.

### Minorities

"Blacks, Hispanics and other minorities fare poorly even under a moderate-growth scenario for the 1980s," he added. "Slow growth spells disaster for these Americans."

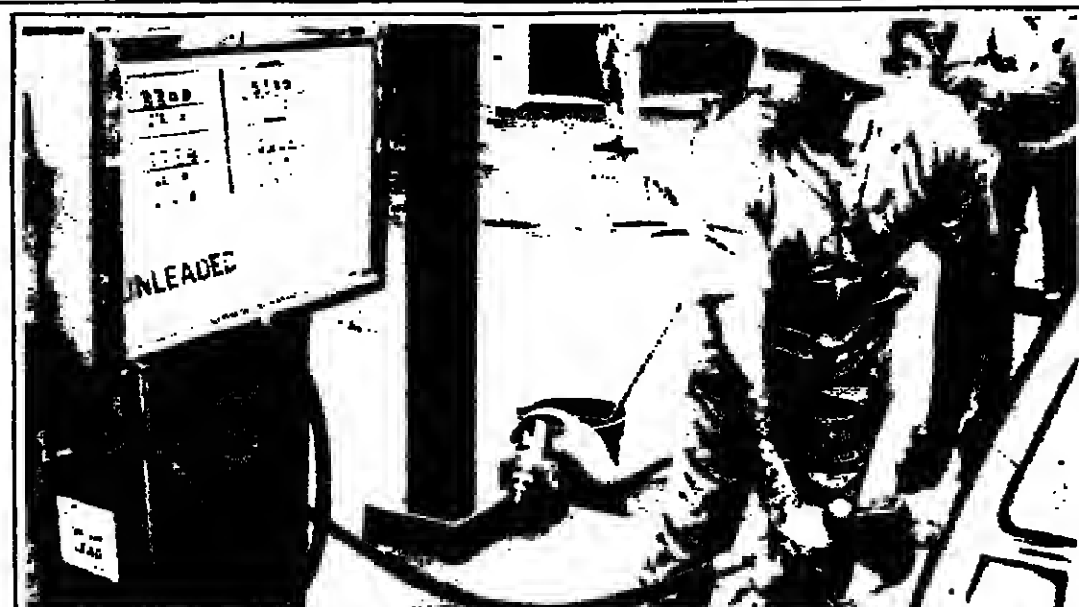
What the economy sorely needs, the panel said, is increased productivity — raising the amount of goods and services produced for each dollar spent. That would allow employers to increase wages without raising prices.

The committee offered no specific recommendations on how to increase productivity. But a push is on Congress to cut business taxes, grant tax incentives to savers, and boost worker-training programs to reach that goal.

The United States has increased productivity about one per cent a year over the past decade, far less than its main competitors in Western Europe and Japan.

But the optimistic forecast, based on a big rise in productivity and a cut in oil imports, suggested a growth rate of four per cent a year with inflation and unemployment both dropping to about five per cent.

"I'M GOING TO GIVE IT TO YOU STRAIGHT—I DON'T HAVE ANY IDEA WHAT I'M DOING"



**ALCOHOL UNLEADED:** Gasohol, reportedly costs a few cents more per U.S. gallon than premium unleaded gasoline and increases mileage by five per cent. Gasohol is a combination of unleaded gasoline and 10 per cent alcohol. The mixture has already proven popular with motorists in the midwestern States. A recent Congressional study recently indicates that Americans could be paying six dollars for a gallon of gasoline in 10 years' time unless inflation is checked. Picture shows an attendant at a Long Island gasohol filling station where an alcohol-unleaded gasoline mixture went on sale for the first time earlier this year. Texaco, Standard Oil and Phillips Petroleum have announced they would test-market a gasohol mixture of 10 per cent ethanol and 90 per cent gasoline at a certain number of selected filling stations.

### Amoco Cadiz finally sank

## Vacationers return to Brittany

BREST, France, Aug. 13 (AP) — Seventeen months after the supertanker Amoco Cadiz began gunking the shores of northwest France with crude oil, Brittany's holiday-makers basking in the summer sun and children building castles in the sand only occasionally find a trace of oil.

Hotels and restaurants that had a ruinous summer last year are filled with British and French vacationers. The Atlantic breezes no longer smell of hydrocarbons.

The wreck of the Amoco Cadiz, which foundered on the rocks March 16, 1978, no longer just crookedly out of the water. Ten months after spilling about 65 million gallons of crude oil, "the monster" sank with a rumble.

This summer a runaway well in Mexico's Bay of Campeche displaced the Amoco Cadiz as history's worst oil polluter. The Ixtoc I oil well has been spewing 30,000 barrels — or more than 1.2 million gallons — of crude a day into the Bay since June 3.

Oil from the well has washed up on Mexican beaches and balls of tar from the spill last week reached the Texas coast, where

### Greek bank staff strikes for hours

ATHENS, Greece, Aug. 13 (AP) — Defying a court order, Greek bank employees went on a 24-hour warning strike Monday to protest government measures giving them later working hours.

Late last week a court had provisionally prohibited any strike action by the employees until it ruled on an application by the bank governors to have the strikes declared illegal.

The 32,000 bank employees want the government to reconsider a decision ordering them to work from 0830 to 1615 instead of from 0745 to 1530, as before. The government measure was included with several others concerning energy saving, but it was primarily intended to bring Greek banking hours more closely in line with those of Europe.

shrimpers fear environmental damage may harm their \$140 million industry.

"Straight to the beach"

Northerly currents are carrying sheen from the world's largest oil spill along the south Texas coast, but scientists say the oil is 30 kilometers off land and following the contours of the shoreline — at least for now.

"It's still going northward, but it's now going in a straight line to

the beach," said Roger Meacham of the Environmental Protection Agency.

The National Weather Service forecast no change Monday or Tuesday in the seasonal weather driving the currents.

A U.S. Coast Guard task force was braced to clean the threatened beaches last week, but wind and ocean currents stalled the gobs of oil from a runaway Mexican well in the Gulf of Mexico.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Currency	Rate
U.S. Dollar	3.3685
Pound Sterling	7.61
100 Deutsche Mark	185.46
Dutch Guilder	168.79
100 Swiss Franc	205.05
100 French Franc	79.57
Belgian Franc	11.71
1000 Italian Lira	4.77
100 Danish Kroner	64.30
Swedish Kroner	80.15
100 Norwegian Kroner	67.42
100 Japanese Yen	15.64
Egyptian Pound	4.69
Kuwaiti Dinar	12.25
Jordanian Dinar	11.28
Bahraini Dinar	8.88
1000 Lebanese Lira	103.86
100 Syrian Lira	86.48
100 Qatari Riyal	89.97
100 Yemeni Riyal	74.00
Emirates Dirhams	88.82
100 Indian Rupee	42.44
100 Pakistani Rupee	34.11
Southern Dinars	9.67
U.S. Dollars Banknotes	3.3675

Currency Selling Rates announced by the National Commercial Bank.

## Kingdom of Saudi Arabia PORTS MOVEMENTS

### JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT 13 AUGUST 1979

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
1A	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—
3	Amnah 'A'	Alwan	General	13.8.79
4	Korani Diamond	S.E.A.	General	13.8.79
5	Minden	Star	Fruits	9.8.79
6	Tasneem	Star	Frozen Chicken/ Fruits	7.8.79
7	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—
11	Taluk	Kanoo	Containers/General	11.8.79
12	Union Hodeidah	O.C.E.	Containers/General	10.8.79
13	—	—	—	—
14	Blue Sky	Be About	General	11.8.79
15	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—
17	Lash Borges	Kanoo	Four/General	2.8.79
18	Ex OAK	Roloco	Bulk Cement	1.8.79
19	Jean L.D.	Al Sabah	Bulk Cement	11.8.79
20	Starstone	Al Sabah	Iron Bars	12.8.79
21	—	—	—	—
22	Maritime Alliance	Baroom	Bagged Cement	6.8.79
23	Forum Progress	O. Trade	7/Steel/General	11.8.79
24	Filipinas Sead	Accommodation Vessel	—	—
25	Nedlloyd	—	—	—
26	Rotterdam	Alstas	Containers	13.8.79
27	—	—	—	—
28	Harriet Saudia	S.N.L.	General/Containers	13.8.79
29	Palgar	Kommonaut	General/Containers	13.8.79
30	—	—	—	—
31	—	—	—	—
32	—	—	—	—
33	—	—	—	—
34	—	—	—	—
35	—	—	—	—
36	—	—	—	—
37	—	—	—	—
38	—	—	—	—
39	—	—	—	—
40	—	—	—	—
41	—	—	—	—
42	—	—	—	—
43	—	—	—	—
44	—	—	—	—

Ro Ro T.F.L. Prosperity  
Mercato Parit  
A.E.T.

RECENT ARRIVALS

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
1	Palgar Kommonaut	Shoboheli	General/Containers	12.8.79
2	RFL Prosperity	Feyez	General	13.8.79
3	Amnah 'A'	Alwan	General	13.8.79
4	Korani Diamond	S.E.A.	General	13.8.79
5	Nedlloyd Rotterdam	Alstas	Containers	13.8.79
6	Harriet Saudia	S.N.L.	General/Containers	13.8.79
7	Mercato Parit	A.E.T.	Ro Ro	13.8.79
8	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—
17	—	—	—	—
18	—	—	—	—
19	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—
21	—	—	—	—
22	—	—	—	—
23	—	—	—	—
24	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	—	—
26	—	—	—	—
27	—	—	—	—
28	—	—	—	—
29	—	—	—	—
30	—	—	—	—
31	—	—	—	—
32	—	—	—	—
33	—	—	—	—
34	—	—	—	—
35	—	—	—	—
36	—	—	—	—
37	—	—	—	—
38	—	—	—	—
39	—	—	—	—
40	—	—	—	—
41	—	—	—	—
42	—	—	—	—
43	—	—	—	—
44	—	—	—	—

VESSLS DUE TO ARRIVE WITHIN THE NEXT 24 HOURS

Berth	Vessel	Agents	Cargo	Arrival
1	Al Solabah	Kanoo	General/Conts	12.8.79
2	Korani	S.E.A.	General	12.8.79
3	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—
17	—	—	—	—
18	—	—	—	—
19	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—
21	—	—	—	—
22	—	—	—	—
23	—	—	—	—
24	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	—	—
26	—	—	—	—
27	—	—	—	—
28	—	—	—	—
29	—	—	—	—
30	—	—	—	—
31	—	—	—	—
32	—	—	—	—
33	—	—	—	—
34	—	—	—	—
35	—	—	—	—
36	—	—	—	—
37	—	—	—	—
38	—	—	—	—
39	—	—	—	—
40	—	—	—	—
41	—	—	—	—
42	—	—	—	—
43	—	—	—	—
44	—	—	—	—

VESSLS EXPECTED WITHIN 24 HRS.

1.	Al Solabah	Kanoo	RIO Bridge Material	12.8.79
2.	Korani	S.E.A.		
- VESSELS EXPECTED WITHIN 24 HRS.				
1.	Awa Oho	Gulf		
2.	Arye Nac	A.F.E.		
3.	Charleston	Reynart		
4.	Jernaka Fawell	Alfred		
5.	Pasa Dunkarque	L.A.C.C.		
6.	Malacca Manu	Gosbel		
7.	Tyut Forest	Berber		
8.	Rigoletto	Kanoo		
9.	Angsan Career	Gosbel		



B.C.

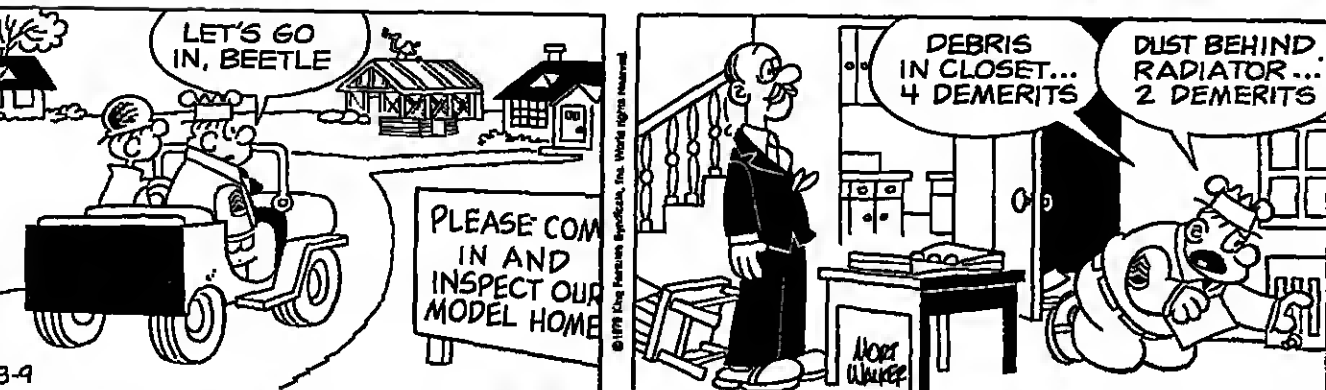
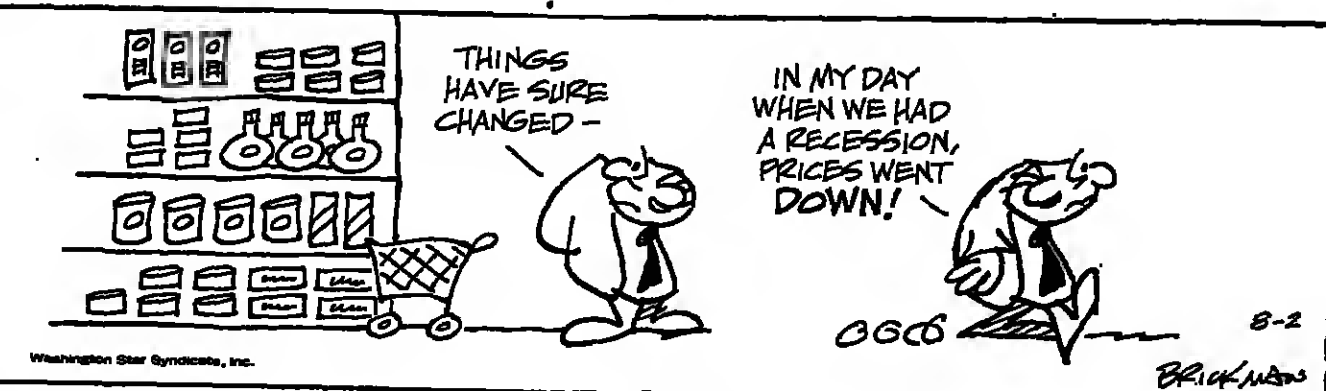
SMALL SOCIETY

BLONDIE

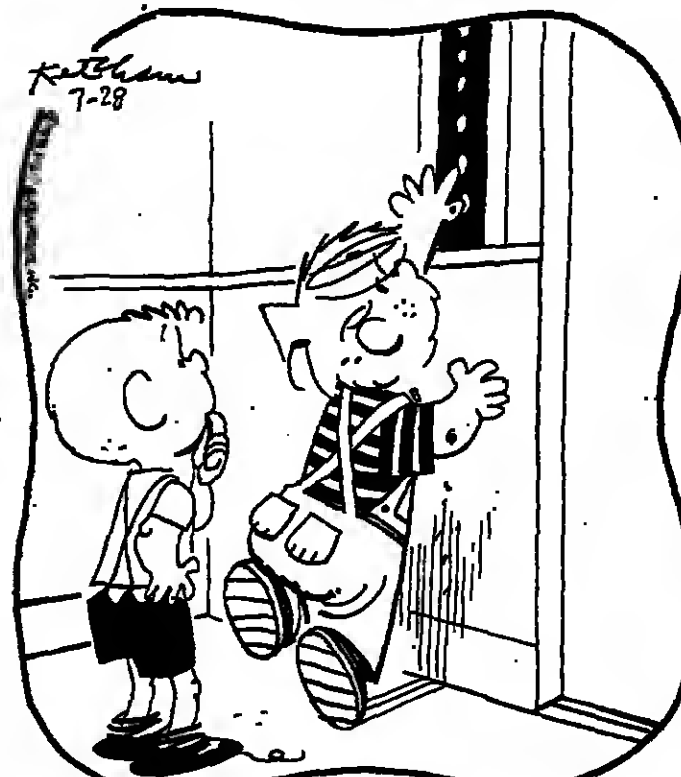
BEETLE BAILEY

HAGAR

WIZARD



## Dennis the Menace



"I hope there's something interesting on the second floor. That's the tallest button I can reach."

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

## Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 Price paid

5 Inebriate

10 Glacé's

11 Hebrew

12 Cadence

13 Affront

14 Gold coin

15 Grizzled

16 Asian

17 Pub offering

18 Band leader

19 Band leader

20 Horse color

21 Blackman

22 Bridge

23 Dissonant

24 Sounds

25 "of human

26 Bankrupt

27 Palmyra

28 Crew

29 "of along

30 Dad's dad

31 Actor Tom

32 Unfamiliar

33 Silly one

34 Pictureque

35 Boulder

DOWN

1 Lily

2 Window style

3 Dish for

4 Work

5 Exchange

6 as words

7 Feminine

8 One kind of

9 Maid of -

10 with "moon"

11 La Scala site

12 Algerian

13 Violin's

14 Acron progeny

15 Tonsure -

16 Be pertinent

17 Model of yore

18 Model of yore

19 Model of yore

20 Model of yore

21 Model of yore

22 Model of yore

23 Model of yore

24 Model of yore

25 Model of yore

26 Model of yore

27 Model of yore

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46 Model of yore

47 Model of yore

48 Model of yore

49 Model of yore

50 Model of yore

51 Model of yore

52 Model of yore

53 Model of yore

54 Model of yore

55 Model of yore

56 Model of yore

57 Model of yore

58 Model of yore

59 Model of yore

60 Model of yore

## Believe It or Not!



## Contract Bridge

B. Jay Becker

## Bidding Quiz

You are South and the bidding has gone:

West North East South  
1♠ 1♥ 1♠ 1♥

What would you bid now with each of the following four hands?

1. ♠ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♥ K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

2. ♠ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♥ K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

3. ♠ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♥ K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

4. ♠ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♥ K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

1. Two notrump. In general, your partner's double of an opening bid indicates that he also has an opening bid. So, in responding to his takeout double, it is up to you to indicate how weak or strong you are in much the same way as if your partner had opened the bidding.

East's heart bid relieves you of the obligation to bid and, with a poor hand, you'd pass. Any bid you make voluntarily over one heart shows at least moderate strength, and if you have an unusually promising hand for game you can show it by making a jump response.

Thus, you would bid one no trump here if your king of clubs were the deuce, and that would represent your values very accurately. But with the given hand you should jump to two notrump to suggest that you have 11 or 12 points instead of only 8 or 9. The lack of a heart stopper should not bother you. North almost surely has heart strength or length.

2. Double. Something is rotten in the state of Denmark. East's heart bid is decidedly suspect, and the best way of telling your partner that East may be fooling around is by doubling one heart for penalties. If the bidding takes a new turn, you can then bid spades. North will thus learn that you have heart and spade length as well as the necessary high-card values for such a sequence.

3. Two spades. You are a favorite to make four spades, once partner has made a takeout double, and one of the best ways of showing your interest in a spade game is by making a jump response of two spades. Your six-card spade suit, the singleton heart and your 10 high-card points all indicate that you're on the verge of game in spades.

Some players would bid four spades directly over one heart, and there would be nothing wrong with making this more forthright response. The one thing you should shun is a mere one spade bid over one heart. That would not come even close to reflecting the high promise of your hand.

4. One spade. You have just about enough high-card strength to justify a voluntary bid of one spade. The suit itself is nothing to brag about, but remember that your partner almost surely has good spade support.

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it:

A X Y Z L A A K E  
L O N G F E L L O W

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

CY JRG OEU OYEOCZ RY VOZ

QGDL JRG NCQQ PUTUE WUA

WRRZ QGDL - TUAUE AKU WEUOA

Saturday's Cryptogram: THE FEELING OF HEALTH CAN ONLY BE GAINED BY SICKNESS. - G. C. LICHTENBERG

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## DON'T MISS IT

saudi business

In its Colorful New Form as of August 4, 1979 and every Saturday.

## ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

## PRAYERS TIMES

Tuesday	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	4:43	6:05	12:33	3:55	6:55	8:55
Medina	4:37	5:57	12:34	4:02	7:00	9:00
Nejd	4:10	5:36	12:05	3:31	6:30	8:30

## DHAHRAN TV

4:30 Childrens Show	Elec. Co.: 469, Birdman: Deadly Dupli
5:55 Animal Secrets	Aggression or Love
6:18 Greatest Sports Legends	John Havelcheck
6:39 Randall & Hopkirk	Murder Ain't What it used to be
7:27 Theater of Stars	Perilous Times
Safety Film	Older Pedestrians
8:20 Second Run	Desk Set

## WEATHER

Clouds will continue to cover the western and southwestern highlands, causing rainstorms. The weather will remain moderate in the rest of the Kingdom; particularly hot on the western and eastern coasts. Winds will blow mostly northerly at moderate speed, gaining in speed in the eastern, central and northern areas, raising dust. Sea conditions in territorial waters will be moderate to choppy in the Gulf and moderate in the Red Sea.

Monday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	46	31	Tabuk	36	23
Jeddah	42	29	Turaf	35	17
Riyadh	41	26	Arar	39	23
Dhahran	43	28	Bish.	37	26
Medina	39	24	Yanbu	39	25
Taif	44	20	Abha	27	16

## SAUDI RADIO

On FM at 98 Megahertz in 3.2 meter band  
On SW at 11.855 Mhz in 25 meter band

## TUESDAY

## Afternoon Transmission

2:00 Opening	9:05 A Message of Ramadan
2:01 Holy Quran	9:10 Light Music
2:05 Reflections on Fasting	9:15 Bill Board Hot 50
2:10 S.A. Historical Notes	9:45 Islamic Contributions
2:20 On Islam	9:55 Music
2:30 Music Roundabout	10:00 Life in Ramadan
3:00 NEWS	10:05 Youth Welfare
3:10 Press Review	10:10 Music
3:15 Music	10:15 NEWS
3:20 World of Machines	10:25 S. Chronicle
3:30 Selection of Music	10:30 The Evening Show
3:50 Closedown	11:00 Imp., Com. & Recollections

## Evening Transmission

9:00 Opening	11:10 Music
9:01 Holy Quran	11:15 In the Quiet
	11:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
	12:00 Closedown

## VOA

## P.M.

8:00 News Roundup	10:05 Opening: Analyses
Reports: Actualities	News Summary
Opinion: Analyses	10:30 VOC Magazine:
8:30 Dateline	America: Science;
News Summary	Cultural: Letter
9:00 Special English:	11:00 Special English: News!
News: Feature: The	11:30 Music USA: (Jazz)
Making of a Nation	
News Summary	VOA WORLD REPORT
9:30 Music USA:	Midnight
(Standards)	12:00 News newsmakers'
10:00 News Roundup:	voices correspondents
Reports: Actualities	reports background
	features media comments
	news analyses.

## BBC

## Morning Transmission

8:00 World News	4:09 Twenty-Four Hours:
8:09 Twenty-Four Hours	News Summary
News Summary	4:30 The Pleasure's Yours
8:30 Sarah Ward	5:15 Report on Religion
8:45 World Today	6:00 Radio Newsweek
9:00 Newsdesk	6:15 Outlook
9:30 Opera Star	
10:00 World News	7:00 World News
10:09 Twenty-Four Hours	7:09 Commentary
News Summary	7:15 Sherlock Holmes
10:30 Sarah Ward	7:45 World Today
10:45 Something to Show You	
11:00 World News	8:00 World News
11:09 Reflections	8:09 Books and Writers
11:15 Piano Style	8:30 Take One
11:30 Brain of Britain 1978	8:45 Sports Round-up
12:00 World News	9:00 World News
12:09 British Press Review	9:09 News about Britain
12:15 World Today	9:15 Radio Newsweek
12:30 Financial News	9:30 Farming World
12:40 Look Ahead	10:00 Outlook News Summary
12:45 The Tony Myatt	10:39 Stock Market Report
	10:43 Look Ahead
	10:45 Ulster in Focus

## Evening Transmission

1:15 Ulster in Focus	1:00 World News
1:30 Discovery	1:09 World Today
2:00 World News	1:25 Financial News
2:09 News about Britain	1:35 Book Choice
2:15 Alphabet of Musical	1:40 Reflections
Curios	1:45 Sports Round-up
2:30 Sports International	2:00 World News
2:40 Radio Newsweek	2:09 Commentary
3:15 Promenade Concert	2:15 The Face of England
3:45 Sports Round-up	
4:00 World News	

## Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1979

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) ♈  
Despite your serious intention to buckle down, interruptions may sway you from your purpose. Avoid extravagant entertaining.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) ♉  
Work pressures could affect health. Your attitude about a domestic situation or property matter takes too much for granted.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 20) ♊  
Relations with close ones will suffer if you seem too preoccupied with other matters. A careful manner may not mask inner doubts.

**CANCER** (June 21 to July 22) ♋  
An unexpected change of plans unwittingly may lead to extra expenses. Check with friends about costs before accepting invitations.

**LEO** (July 23 to Aug. 22) ♌  
Don't promise more than you can deliver. Downplay ego for career success. Too much self-preoccupation turns off superiors.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) ♍  
Trust impulses re domestic matters. In dealing with those at a distance, be skeptical.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) ♎  
Inspiring talks with a friend about work, but avoid risky investment plans at their suggestion. It could be the blind leading the blind.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) ♏  
A close one may not come through with promised help. Watch out for false impressions re a career matter. A void premature celebrations.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) ♐  
It may be too soon to act on a travel plan. Work responsibilities may conflict with pleasurable alternatives. Watch diet-health.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) ♑  
Something you don't know about affects the course of true love. Despite superficial niceties, someone may not be quite sincere.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) ♒  
A gesture of help would be nice, but close ones may demand attention. A family member may be in for a let down, but don't you discourage them.

**PISCES** (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) ♓  
A plan of yours may be too idealistic to launch under today's influences. Don't let others dampen enthusiasm. Be a bit bluntness.





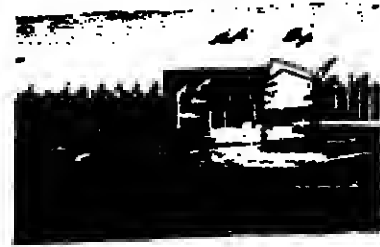




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International

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'Border in ruins'

## Vietnamese gird country for expected China attack

LANG SON, Vietnam Aug. 13 (AP) — The schools, factories and many of the colonial French-style homes in this border city lie in ruins — allegedly the victims of Chinese shells and carefully laid explosives. The Vietnamese say China may well attack a second time and are making intensive military preparations.

Vietnam, while boasting that its troops routed Chinese invaders earlier this year, is paying a heavy price for its confrontation with China.

"If we are well-prepared there will be no second 'lesson' from the Chinese. If we just stage a military parade then they will attack," acting Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told visiting American reporters this week.

During a day's trip to the Chinese border, reporters saw several trucks ferrying Soviet AK-47 rifles and train cars with howitzers and ammunition boxes heading for the frontier. A three-story poster in Hanoi celebrates the year of the child by showing a little girl and a slogan: "To defeat the Chinese Aggression and Protect our Children."

With a thousand-year backdrop of domination and invasions from the north, it has not taken too long for the Vietnamese to add Peking's leaders and one-time allies to their gallery of modern foes, which already includes the Japanese, French and Americans.

The Vietnamese admit that tilting with China has channeled many of the country's few resources into defense rather than reconstruction of the country after 40 years of nearly non-stop warfare. The confrontation, Vietnamese leaders say, also has

sparked the exodus of Vietnam's talented, energetic Chinese minority.

Thach candidly admitted that the ethnic Chinese in Vietnam, who numbered about two million before the exodus began, are in a difficult position: If they side with China, the Vietnamese will condemn them; if they favor Vietnam, the Chinese will be angry; if they remain neutral, both sides will be after them. The Chinese in southern Vietnam, many of them merchants, have not been able to adjust to an economy dictated by the state.

Thus roughly a third have either moved to China or fled the country aboard boats bound for other Southeast Asian countries. Thach surmised that a million or more may still want to leave. He said their departures have had a "very great" impact on the economy including a drop in coal production and loss of needed skilled labor and managerial talent.

"The Chinese are very good managers. In this aspect, we are not as good as the Chinese," Thach said during a news conference in Hanoi. But he indicated that there was a trade-off in having the Chinese go. "The Chinese in Cholon (Saigon's Chinatown) had control of South Vietnam," he said.

Vietnamese officials said building materials and other commodities have been shipped from the Hanoi area to a strip along the Chinese-Vietnamese border that had been devastated by Peking's forces in the month-long campaign. Thach said his own rice ration had been cut from 17 to 13 kilograms a month as a result of China's attacks in Indochina.

Men say 'thank you'

## Women shoppers give clerks a pain

LONDON, Aug. 13 (AP) — Sorry madame, but the salesgirl who serves you in your local store would much rather deal with a man — at least he smiles and doesn't fuss when he's making a purchase.

Women, according to a survey published Monday, are rude, impatient and demanding. They won't take advice. And don't even know what they want.

Men say "thank you" more often than women, argue less, and are more patient.

The survey of 1,000 shop assistants in big department stores in London and two of Britain's biggest provincial cities, Birmingham and Manchester, was conducted by the shopfitting firm City Industrial, and showed that 80 per cent of them agreed women make the worst customers.

Furthermore, the older the customer, the worse she is.

City Industrial's Chairman Sam Morris, elaborating on the study, suggested — somewhat ungalantly but nevertheless understandably — that sex

had something to do with men's popularity as customers.

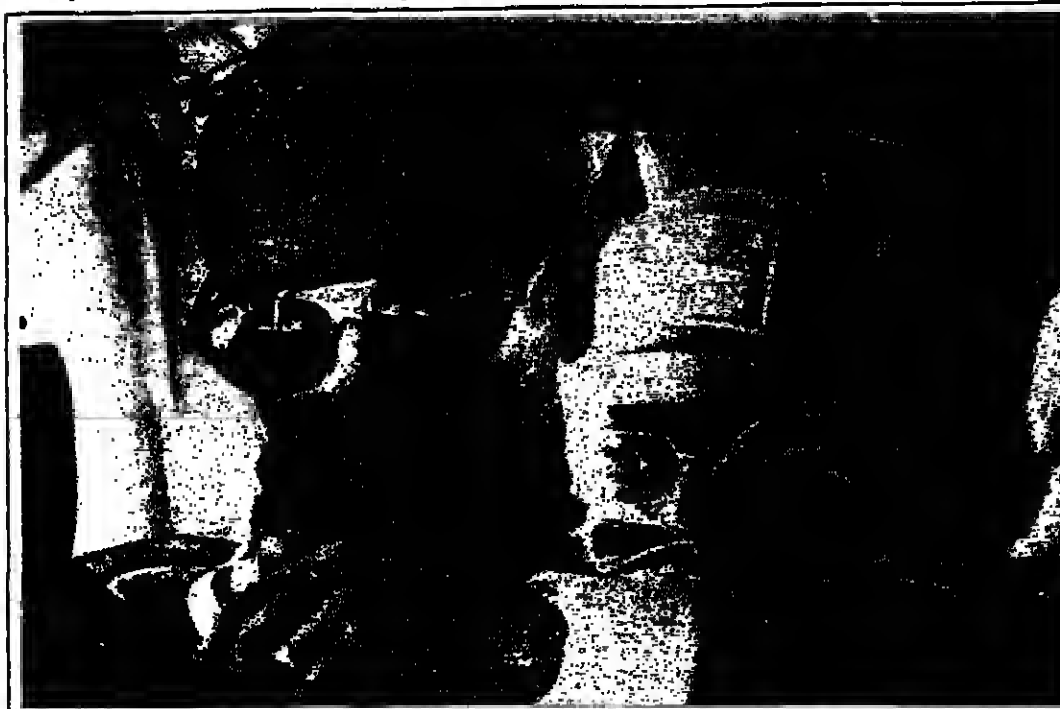
"It is interesting to note," said Morris of the 12 per cent who said men were more difficult customers than women, "most were particularly unattractive."

But he added, "women customers are more aware these days that they have to be discerning in what they buy. As prices become higher, so women have been getting more difficult as customers, and they tend to take it out on the salesgirl."

Kuna Dollar, who as national organizer of the Consumer Protection Council Acts as watchdog for consumer interests, leaped to the defense of women shoppers.

"Rubbish," she said about the study's findings. "It probably says more about the sales staff than the shoppers."

"How many salesgirls actually bother to help? Women are only awkward if they run up against trouble or inefficiency. Then they are right to complain — in fact, not enough do."



GETTING READY: Actor Paul Newman, who apparently has found a second career as a race driver — and a pretty good one at that — straps himself into the cockpit of a car during time trials at Watkins Glen, New York, earlier this month. Newman now regularly posts victories on the racing circuit.

U.S. civil rights complaint

## Philly police charged with brutality

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP) — An unprecedented civil rights suit will be filed against Philadelphia Mayor Frank Rizzo and the city's police department for "widespread and systematic police brutality," *Newsweek* magazine reported Sunday.

The magazine said the U.S. Justice Department suit will charge the Philadelphia Police Department with violating the constitutional and civil rights of every racial and ethnic minority in the city.

"Oh, my goodness," Philadelphia

Deputy Mayor Tony Zecca said Sunday when informed of the report. "It's ludicrous."

The suit would be the first against an entire urban police department, *Newsweek* reported.

Retiring U.S. Attorney General Griffin Bell ordered an investigation of the Philadelphia Police Department after a shootout last year between police and a Philadelphia group called Move.

*Newsweek* said the suit would ask that Rizzo, who served as police chief before becoming mayor of the city, put an end to the alleged brutality. If the city failed to comply with such order, it could be threatened with a cutoff of federal funds, the report said.

Rizzo became mayor of the nation's fourth largest city by promising an anti crime campaign. But minority group leaders have accused him of being a brutal bigot, a charge Rizzo denies.



BARREN: Rescue workers poke through the remnants of the forest where 21 tourists died last week at Lloret de Mar, Spain. A flash fire caught them asleep in their tents.

10th year of violence

## Riots mark N. Ireland weekend

BELFAST, Aug. 13 (Agencies) — Sporadic violence, mostly clashes between rampaging Catholic youth gangs and security forces, marked the 10th anniversary over the weekend of the sectarian fighting which brought British troops into Northern Ireland.

In West Belfast Sunday several hundred teenagers roamed the streets hurling stones and bottles at police and British army forces.

The security forces had been patrolling a march by an estimated 10,000 sympathizers of the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) guerrillas, who want the British out of Northern Ireland.

The worst fighting in Belfast broke out at Andersonstown police station, where about 200 youths gathered after an IRA rally and set a hijacked bus afire.

Police broke up the crowd after about an hour, and further violence dwindled to intermittent stoning of police and army trucks around the Catholic Falls Road area, scene of many violent street battles during the 10 year British army presence in the province.

On Saturday, in Londonderry, the province's second city, British troops broke up a crowd of about 400 youths rioting in the Catholic Bogside area. The youths had gathered there after a city center march by some 15,000 Northern Irish Protestants.

Compared with past anniversaries of the arrival of British forces, however, there was relatively little violence.

## Knoetze victim gets \$24,000

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 13 (AP) — A 17-year-old black youth whose leg was amputated after he was shot by boxer Kalie Knoetze, a former policeman, has been awarded \$36,000 in damages, the *Post* newspaper reported Monday.

Stadley Ndlovu was shot through both legs by Knoetze, then a constable, on Oct. 17, 1977, in a black township of Pretoria. Knoetze claimed Ndlovu led a group which threw stones at his police car.

Ndlovu denied the charge, and claimed Knoetze shot him when he was helpless and cornered. The youth was acquitted of all charges brought by Knoetze.

Ndlovu's father accepted the \$36,000 settlement plus legal costs for damages and future medical expenses the *Post* said.

When Knoetze signed for a boxing match in the United States, the shooting was cited by groups which wanted Knoetze to be denied a visa.

## French cup returned by strikers

NANTES, France Aug. 13 (AP) — France's embarrassed soccer establishment heaved a sigh of relief Sunday as militant steelworkers returned the kidnapped silver Cup of France soccer trophy to its rightful caretakers.

Some 50 steelworkers, including the four-man "commando" team that stole the cup carried it from the embattled steel town of Loosy in eastern France to the

The most serious injury was suffered by an army lieutenant, who required 17 stitches in the side of his head.

"I'm happy to report the weekend passed more quietly than has normally been the case," said a police spokesman.

The IRA issued a statement before the weekend rallies saying it would not use the mass gatherings of civilians as a cover for attacks on the police or army.

A security force source said the quiet weekend was a further indication the IRA had shifted its tactics from trying to foment a popular uprising to using sophisticated small teams to ambush selected targets, usually police or soldiers.

In the 10 years since British troops arrived, nearly 2,000 people have died in the sectarian violence, 301 of them soldiers.

The outlawed IRA has been seeking with bombs and bullets to wrest mostly Protestant Northern Ireland from Britain and annex it to the over whelmingly Catholic Irish Republic to the south.

## The CIA wants a few good men

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP) — The advertisements don't mention the words "spy" or "agent." But when the CIA says it wants to hire "information-gathering specialists" with a "spirit of adventure" for "life in foreign places," a certain presumption is allowed.

The CIA, shodding some of its traditional secrecy, is making the pitch in the display advertisements in several major newspapers, using ads designed by a New York advertising agency.

"We're looking for you special men and women who still have a spirit of adventure," one of the ads says. "You can rely on your wits, your initiative and your skills."

And, in return, enjoy recognition, positions of responsibility, life in foreign places, plus knowing that you belong to a small, very special group of people doing a vital, meaningful job in the face of challenges and possible hardship.

"The response has been really remarkable," said Mike Russell, an executive at Gaynor and Ducas Advertising Agency. He said thousands have responded to the ads. The jobs they mention pay \$14,414 to \$19,263 per year.

The ads, which began running about a week ago, have appeared in the *Washington Post*, *Washington Star*, *New York Times*, *Boston Globe*, *Philadelphia Inquirer*, *Arkansas Gazette*, *Atlanta Constitution* and *Los Angeles Times*.

The Longwy millworkers took the cup Friday to remind vacationing Frenchmen that there has been no resolution of their six-month protest against government plans to overhaul the steel industry and cut jobs in their industrial basin.

Marchers chanted: "Brits out — IRA all the way," fire and drum bands played and black-masked men waved automatic weapons in a show of defiance that brought cheers from the crowd.

A rally afterward was addressed by one of the men, presented as an IRA guerrilla, an American supporter of Ulster Catholic causes and David O'Connell, leader of the IRA's political wing who slipped into the province from the republic despite a massive security alert.

Messages of support were read from Nicaragua's Sandinista guerrillas, the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe Rhodesia and Basque separatists in Spain.

He put the death toll at 300. Macias took refuge at Mengomo after the coup, hiding in a bamboo bunker with dozens of

## E. Guinea chasing ex-dictator Macias through deep jungle

BATA, Equatorial Guinea, Aug. 13 (R) — Troops have cornered fugitive dictator Francisco Macias Nguema in thick bush in eastern Equatorial Guinea, a military security officer reported.

"His capture and judgment for crimes against humanity is a matter of days," Navy Lt. Florencio Maye Ela added Sunday.

He said Macias, ousted as president by a coup nine days ago, narrowly escaped capture Saturday night when troops ambushed his car near the border with Gabon and Cameroon.

"We took his driver but Macias fled into the bush," Lt. Maye said. "Now that he is on foot and alone, we shall get him."

Macias, who imposed an 11-year-rule of terror on this former West African Spanish colony, was toppled by officers led by his nephew, Lt.-Col. Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasago who intend to put him on trial when he is caught.

Troops have encircled the area where he was hidden while trying to flee Equatorial Guinea.

Lt. Maye, head of security in Bata, said there was heavy fighting between Macias supporters and troops loyal to the new government after the coup.

He said Macias' presidential guards suffered heavy losses but did not give casualty figures. About 100 pro-Macias troops were arrested.

Ion Dragomir, a Romanian road expert working in Equatorial Guinea, said he and two colleagues hid under a table for a week in Macias' home village of Mengomo because of the fighting.

He put the death toll at 300. Macias took refuge at Mengomo after the coup, hiding in a bamboo bunker with dozens of

hostages according to diplomatic sources.

Before he left, he rampaged through the village killing women and children.

He also set fire to the equivalent of \$60 million in cash stashed in a wooden hut at Mengomo which he used as Equatorial Guinea's treasury.

Apart from the cache at Mengomo, he was said to have salted away millions of dollars in Spanish and American banks.

Bata, the jewel of Equatorial Guinea under Spanish rule but barred to foreign journalists while Macias was in power, is now an impoverished ghost town.

Little remains of the beauty of the town where Macias intended to transfer his capital from Alabo.

It has been without electricity since the main generator blew up several years ago and the buildings are run down.

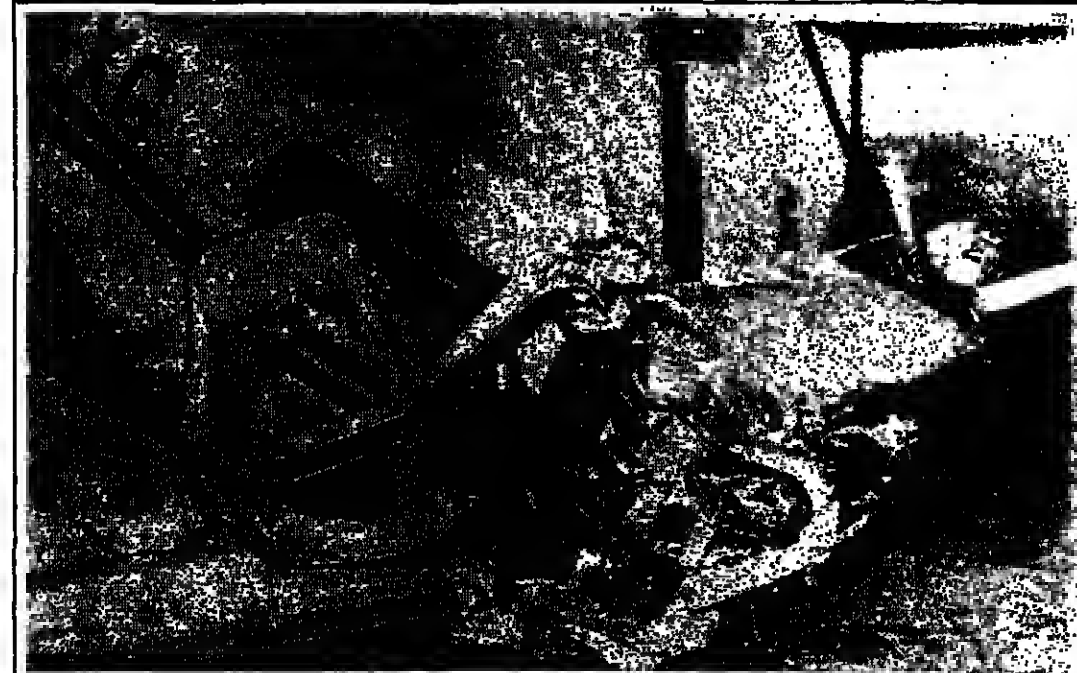
A bank and a post office built to cater for Bata's new status as capital are empty and the telephone exchange looks as if it had been hit by a bomb.

The population is down from 35,000 to about 3,000, according to Eyi Nkogo, 58, a local priest. The others were forcibly removed, he said.

Since the coup, Eyi has again been able to do his ecclesiastical robes.

He said: "all missions were closed during the dictatorship. Our schools were also abandoned. The only thing that remained was Macias' own schooling, teaching the kids to love and revere him and hate Spain."

A Russian-made machine gun stood outside the yellow-painted presidential palace but a servant said it didn't work.



MANGLED: The mangled wreckage of a light plane lies in a hanger at Hoesne, Denmark. The plane was being flown by a newlywed couple, but the husband fainted and the wife was unable to turn off the autopilot to try and land the craft. The crash took place last Wednesday.

Woman dies in Portugal

## European brush fires finally subsiding

ST. TROPEZ, France, Aug. 13 (R) — Forest fires ravaging the hills above the French Riviera have been brought under control but a sudden increase in wind could fan the flames again, officials said Monday.

Fires were still crackling through parts of tinder-dry woodland along the coast from Cannes to Montpellier, although thousands of weary fire-fighters reported gaining the upper hand after a four-day battle.

The fires have razed about 10,000 hectares in the coastal strip between Marseilles and St. Tropez.

In the worst hit Var department (county), an official said only a few small fires were still burning. But he warned that the flames could spread rapidly again if the treacherous mistral wind that blows across southern France from North Africa suddenly gained strength during the day.

The dry, hot European summer has also caused similar trouble in Portugal, Spain and Yugoslavia.

A major forest fire near the central Portuguese city of Coimbra Sunday killed a woman and destroyed at least six houses.

Hundreds of firemen also spent the weekend fighting brush fires near the seaside resort of Cascais, west of Lisbon.

In northeast Spain, flames swept along a 15 kilometer front in Tarragona province.

And in Yugoslavia, thousands of tourists have been evacuated from island and mainland sites along the southern Adriatic coast because of fires which destroyed pine woods, vineyards and olive groves.

But the most spectacular blazes of all have been along the French Mediterranean coast where not a drop of rain has fallen since May. Holidaymakers ran for their lives over the weekend as flames bore

down on forest-edge campsites.

Firemen were airlifted into the hills near the village of Sainte Anastasie Sunday evening to tackle a fire which broke out after the wind rose slightly. But officials said Monday that too was almost out.

Some of the 4,000 firefighters, including men from all branches of the armed forces, were taking their first rest Monday in four days. Newly-arrived reinforcements patrolled the forests to watch for new flareups.

## Alabama arrests Klansmen as marchers reach capital

MONTGOMERY, Alabama Aug. 13 (AP) — About 150 white-robed Ku Klux Klansmen were arrested Sunday by a squadron of riot-equipped police when the Klan's "white power" march reached the Montgomery city limits.

The Klansmen were cited for parading without a city permit. They offered no resistance as they were herded into waiting paddy wagons.

The marchers reached the capital's city limits in two waves and were met by about 300 helmeted local police and state troopers, many brandishing nightsticks. They had approached the city on a U.S. highway about a mile apart.

Police Chief Charles Swindall walked to the front of the marchers and said over a bullhorn: "You are violating the law by parading without a permit. You are now under arrest for that violation." Klan leader Bill Wilkinson stepped forward to say, "We are marching for civil rights." But Swindall cut him off and said Wilkinson could not speak because he was under arrest.

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